HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,273—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1904. PRICE [illegible]

LIBR[illegible] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
10th Sep.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505	......	......
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the......X

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Collelani	7,587	8th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued. Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich.	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 10th Sept. on arrival of the English Mail,

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Sept. at 10 a. m. calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 7th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	....	15th Nov. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 6,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS ?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money ; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 5th November 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 12th November 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		3,000
1 Do.	"		200
1 Do.	"		100
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	"	" 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes			Rs. 6,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only, And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.'s
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT.
AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S
PILSENER.
C. P. & Co.'s
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S
O. V. G. and Special Reserve,
GLENLIVET WHISKIES.
OLD TOM GIN,
LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL"

SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS.)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, [illegible]bby in a month, but n[illegible] in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA,

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1904, AT 9 P.M.

AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

30 PERFORMERS.

FULL ORCHESTRA.

For further particulars see future Advts.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the CLUB, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1904, at 6 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 8th August 1904.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. C. R. HOPPLEWELL, has THIS DAY SEVERED ALL CONNECTION with our Firm.

F. R. HILL & CO.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1904.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24TH, 27TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER,
AND
1ST AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that 3rd and Final Entries CLOSE on TUESDAY, 6th September, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 30th August, 1904.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND MEMORIAL FUND, MADRAS.

THE COUNCIL of the INSTITUTE is prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, MADRAS, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by its ARCHITECT, H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E.

TENDERS, which should state specifically the date on which the tenderer proposes to commence work and the date by which he undertakes to complete it will be received by the Undersigned up to the morning of SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, on which date the Tenders will be opened by the Council.

COPIES of the PLANS, the SPECIFICATION of work and of the SCHEDULE of QUANTITIES, and the form of Contract can be obtained on PAYMENT of Rs. 25 per set from the Undersigned, who will also furnish any further information required.

JOHN ADAM Esq.,
Honorary Secretary.
Shawfield, Marshall's Road, Egmore, MADRAS.

Madras, 20th August, 1904.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager.

Esplanade Road.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goo[illegible]ale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES [illegible] lines, per insertion. One [illegible]ne, Eight Annas, REPLIES will [illegible]RING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Bombay and Poona.

OUR ANNUAL SALE of Gold Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc., continues. Birds and Parrots' Cages in varieties. Come early and try your luck at DUBASH'S, 97, Medow's Street. Most Liberal Discount.

WANTED qualified HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS. Salary Rs. 35 per mensem. Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials to BHOPAWAR AGENCY SURGEON, Sirdarpore, via Mhow, Central India.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TUTOR WANTED.—A graduate of an English University, to teach English, Games, Riding, &c., to the four young sons of an Indian Prince, for about six months. Salary up to Rs. 300 per month according to qualifications. Board and lodgings free. Apply, with copies of testimonials to "1320 S." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Airy and Roomy. Tram, Train conveniences. Apply to Mr. JETHABHAI VURDHMAN, Sopari Bag Road, Parel, opposite G. I. P. Ry. Work Shop.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, dining tables, hat and book stands, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, cup-boards, carpets, semi-grand piano.

1 new acetylene gas plant with generator, piping, fitting, &c.

On account of the concerned—
50 cases each 4 dozen quarts Dutch Pilsener beer
50 cases each 8 dozen pints Dutch Pilsener beer

On account of the concerned—
Ladies' and gents' gold watches, gold bracelet, gold albert with locket, gold rings set with precious stones.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherji Pallonji writer, consisting of benches, chairs, cot, round and office tables, iron safe on stand, Singer's foot sewing machine, utensils, lamps, &c.

[illegible] AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 boat shaped steel rubber-tyred wheel landau.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
2 sets new plated mounted patent leather double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

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The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1904.

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Ex S S Tientsin.

S and S E P H—237 cases sulpher matches
E B M B K—155 cases sulpher matches
I N S—41 cases sulpher matches
I D L M—4 cases sulpher matches
I E B M—24 cases sulpher matches
I M E—28 cases sulpher matches
I S W—2 cases sulpher matches
I H E—13 cases sulpher matches
I G L—21 cases sulpher matches
I T G—5 cases sulpher matches
110—3 cases sulpher matches
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M L L—4 cases safety matches

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Marshal Sons and Co's. Open Shed Carnac Bunder, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices, concerned.

1 One 3 1-2 size Carter's Disintegrator complete with one spare set of beaters and two spare sets of screens and complete with wrenches and all accessories.
1 One 2 1-2 size ditto ditto
1 One double roller Macarthy cotton gin by Platt Bros.
1 One single do do do do (5 Bearing type by Platt Bros.
1 One 3 ton cart weighbridge, by Hodgson and Stead.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

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or
3½ " " minimum monthly balances
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For 3 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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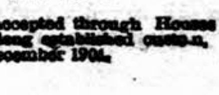

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Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 5 lines.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
37 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Sole Vendors in India and Burmah
of
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL
INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

AN excellent opportunity occurs of securing a 4 seated Car of the well-known "Panhard" make. It has a Double Cylinder Engine and is in Good Working order, having recently been completely overhauled, New Tyres having been fitted to all Wheels. Collapsible Folding Hood is included. The Car originally cost £600 and is now FOR SALE at the Reduced Price of Rs. 3,500. Photograph can be sent, and all other Particulars obtained from the

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE HAND IN HAND FIRE
AND
LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED 1696.

45 per cent. reduction of PREMIUM after 5 years, and other tables. Lowest Rates.

JOHN E. MINNITT,
74, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be eaten by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."

All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made.
MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to,
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.
SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
53 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:
1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1903 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1896 and 1903 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ... Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= — 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-16	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 5-16	= do
2 months hence	26 3-16	= do
Spot in New York	57 1-8	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·25	= do
Berlin	20·45 1-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= unchange
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,50,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats firmer. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·64 — 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports nil. Arrivals closed easier.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·81 —15	5·73 —14	5·69 —14
Dec.-Jan. 5·67 —14	Jan.-Feb. 5·65 —14	Feb.-Mch. 5·65 —14
Mch-Apl. 5·65 —14	Apl.-May. 5·65 —14	May-June 5·65 —14

Receipts at U. S. Ports	15,000
Do. last year	2,100
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil
In New York—	
Spot	11·10 — 40
Futures, month of December	10·35 — 42
Do. do. March	10·42 — 45
In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 — 3-16
Futures, month of Dec.	10·25 — 43
Do. do. March	10·42 — 24
Tone at close	steady.

Holidays at New York until Tuesday.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	79,000
" exports to Great Britain	27,000
" " Continent	15,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	100,000
" " at interior ports	60,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£1,70,000
Gold " "	£10,000

SUGAR—
German granulate. 1st marks 12 9-16.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 35 sellers } quiet.
Brown 31 3-4 S.-O. buyers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 7-8 S-O. done firm.

COFFEE—
Codee in New York 8 3-8.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 2nd September, 1904:—

Cotton	2,150	bales.
Wheat	27,301	cwts.
Linseed	7,752	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,413	"
Gingellyseed	52	"
Poppyseed	2,837	"
Groundnuts	21	"
Castorseed	3,301	"
Rice	47,290	"
Myrabollams	nil	
Cottonseed	5,550	"
Mowraseed	3,136	"
Gram	3,907	"
Joowar	9,464	"
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	12,32,480
Gold Coin	32,500
Silver Bullion	2,97,056
118 Bars Silver Bullion.	
Ex s. s. Oriental from London.	
	Rs.
Silver Bullion	36,959
Ex s. s. Caledonia from London.	

BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The local markets are closed on Saturday for the Gokul Ashtami holiday. The Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 84·1 per cent.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	nil

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·71 —10	5·63 —10	5·60 —9
Dec.-Jan. 5·56 —9	Jan.-Feb. 5·55 —10	Feb.-Mar. 5·55 —10
Mar.-April 5·55 —10	April.-May 5·55 —10	May-June. 5·55 —10

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	firmer
Good Bhownugger	nil
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1-16
Bar Silver	26 5-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th August, 1904, as compared with the statement of 16th August, 1904:—

LIABILITIES.	August 9. Rs.	a.	p.	August 16. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,28,50,000	0	0	1,28,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,16,59,861	11	7	1,83,91,823	3	4
Other Deposits, &c	9,07,37,159	11	10	9,25,50,990	12	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,96,333	6	10	19,04,227	0	2
Sundries	18,32,960	11	5	19,38,672	1	9
Rs...	14,77,75,316	12	8	14,76,35,713	1	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,87,35,568	6	10	1,88,46,122	6	10
Other anthotised Investment	49,07,394	11	0	49,27,135	11	[illegible]
Loans en Hovt and other authorized Securities	2,21,68,541	8	0	2,21,59,641	4	3
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,63,50,847	7	1	1,66,82,816	6	4
Bills discounted &c	2,63,46,907	11	11	2,65,22,080	6	8
Balances wite other Banks	10,26,417	3	10	12,45,377	12	4
Bullions						
Dead Stock	18,07,242	3	10	18,05,216	0	6
Stamps	12,517	10	8	12,203	13	5
Suddries	13,17,216	1	8	13,17,265	8	1
	9,26,72,653	1	2	9,35,08,859	5	5
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,61,50,716	1	5	2,25,03,054	15	8
Do. at Branches	2,89,52,447	10	1	3,16,23,798	12	8
Rs..	14,77,75,316	12	8	14,76,35,713	1	

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,10,832	Decrease
Do. at Branches	31,57,206	Decrease
Other Deposits	18,13,831	Increase
Post Bills	13,08,893	Increase
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,30,295	Increase
Loans	17,900	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	3,31,969	Increase
Mercantile Bills	1,75,173	Increase
Cash at Head Office	36,47,162	Decrease
Cash at Branches	26,71,351	Increase

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following are the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1904-1905:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In August, 1904—Bengal	50,00,000	63,00,025	13,00,025	.....
In July 1904—Bombay	12,00,000	7,79,100	.....	4,20,900
Total	62,00,000	70,79,125	8,79,125	.....

Fifth sales of Bengal opium and 4 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of August, 1904—Bengal	2,50,00,000	3,30,68,670	80,68,670	.....
To end of July, 1904—Bombay	31,00,000	22,11,450	.....	8,88,550
Total	2,81,00,000	3,52,80,120	71,80,120	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CRIMMIN—August 14, at St. Ronans, Orwell Road, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Crimmin V. C., C. I. E., Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

ETCHES—Aug. 12, at Hythe, wife of Capt C E Etches (The Royal Warwickshire Regt.) of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BACCHUS—ORANGE-BROMHEAD—Aug. 11, at St. John's Church, Newbold, Capt J B R Bacchus, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to Mary Adele, daughter of Lieut-Col Orange-Bromhead, J P.

HARVEY—WATSON—Aug 11, at St Mary's, Leigh Woods, Bristol, Capt R P Harvey, Royal Berkshire Regt to Eleanor Frances, daughter of the late Col J W Watson, Bombay Staff Corps, political agent, Kathiawar.

LAWRENCE—WYNNE—Aug 13, at St George's Church, Hanover Square, A W, son of Sir H Lawrence, Bart, of the Inner Temple, to Anne Elizabeth Le Poer, daughter of the late H Le Poer Wynne, of the Indian Civil Service.

MAXWELL—GODDARD—Aug 13, at St John's Church Crawley, Major A G Maxwell, of the 6th Prince of Wales' Cav son of the late Col H Maxwell, to Louise Maud, daughter of J Goddard, J P.

PENDRED—MARTEN—Aug 15, at St Mary's Church, Stoke Newington, B Pendred to Mabel, daughter of the late Co T W Marten, 32nd Foot.

THOMAS—BIRD—On 17th Aug., at St Patrick's Church, Hove, Sussex, by Rev Archibald Sewell, M A, and Rev Ridley Daniel-Tyssen, M A Captain Gwyn Thomas, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), to Alice Laura, widow of Arthur Wilbeforcer Bird, of Clifton, Bristol.

WOOD—BIRCH—Aug 10, at the Parish Church, Fleet, Hants, R H Wood, son of the late J G Wood, Edinburgh, to Elaine, widow of the late Capt G T Birch, Royal Scots, and daughter of Col Bell, Stand House, Fermoy.

DEATHS.

BARTON—Aug 11, at Normanhurst, Mattock Lane, Ealing, General R Barton, late of the Royal Eng, aged 64.

CROWE—Aug 11, Capt F H E Crowe C B R N, late Consul-General at Delagoa Bay.

GREENWAY—Aug 8, at Wynberg Camp, Cape Town, South Africa, Major J H Greenway, Royal Army Medical Corps, aged 46.

HOYOS—Aug 14, at Beckett, Shrivenham, Count Hoyos.

KNOLLYS—Aug 12, at Perham House, Perham Road, West Kensington, Col W W (late commanding 93rd Sutherland Highlanders) son of the late Right Hon General Sir William Knollys, aged 71.

SLATER—At West Ealing, on the 14th August, the Rev Samuel Slater, D D Rector of Stenigot, Lincs, and late Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, aged 82 years.

WELLINGTON—Aug 13, at Bearhill Park, Walton-on-Thames Elizabeth, Duchess of Wellington widow of A R second Duke of Wellington aged 83.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHARPLES—CUNY—September 3, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, by the Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B. A., Thomas Sharples, to Eleanor Mary, widow of Charles Cuny C. E., late of Raneegunge and Cairo.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

MACKINNON—August 12, on board his Yacht "Oriental" at Ronachan Bay, Kintyre, Argyllshire, Peter Mackinnon of Ronachan and Rosemount, formerly of Calcutta, aged 72 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERKELEY—August 29 at Chittagong the wife of A M Berkeley of a daughter.

BLACKWOOD—August 30 at Aruvenkad Nilgiris the wife of Conductor A Blackwood Ordnance Department of a son.

MEAGHER—September 2 the wife of Major D J Meagher Indian Army of a son.

DEATH.

FERGUSON—August 18 at Bhim Tal Frederick Louis S Ferguson of the U P Police eldest son of the late John Ferguson.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m., Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 7-0m., 6-30a. Low water, 1-26a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Malta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., to-morrow.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,069. Among them the number of new admission was 460; classified as stated below:—Men 148; Women 152; children 160; total 460. The average daily attendance was 67.

JAMNADAS DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 4,180, among them the number of new admissions was 1,324 classified as stated below:—Hindoos 1,105; Mussalmans 207; Parsees 12; other castes 0; total 1,324. The average daily attendance was 135.

A TAILOR'S MISCONDUCT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Inspector Priestly charged Sepreon Sousa, a Goanese tailor with attempting to outrage the modesty of Mrs. E. Miskit. The evidence showed that the complainant's husband kept a tailoring establishment at Soupari Baug Road. The accused had been in his employ for the last few days and lived with his master. On Friday night about 12 o'clock the accused went into the complainant's room and attempted to assault her. The complainant's husband awoke and arrested the accused. The accused said he was drunk and did not know what happened. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

H. H. THE PRINCE OF BHOR AT THE POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS' GROUND.—An important ceremony took place on Thursday evening on the Poona Young Cricketers' Club grounds, writes a correspondent, namely that of presenting a medal to Mr. Karwe for having topped this year the list in batting averages. At 5-30 p. m. members of the Club and other invited guests began to pour in and by 5-45 p m the whole mandap was filled to suffocation. On behalf of the club Mr. Kale opened the proceedings and gave a succinct history of the Club's progress during the last two years. Then his Highness the Prince of Bhor making a pithy and suitable speech presented the medal to Mr. Karwe amids vociferous cheers. Principal Paranjpe thanked the Prince for his having complied with the request of the members to grace the occasion. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of pan supari and attar.

ROBBING A PAN SHOP-KEEPER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday morning, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Jebb charged Shripat Marooti, a Hindu lad, aged fourteen, with stealing Rs. 21-4-0 in cash belonging to Mahadeo Hurri, a pan shop-keeper of Clerk Road. The evidence showed that about 11 o'clock on Friday night the complainant counted the cash realised during the day and placed it in a till. He then closed the shop and went home. On Saturday morning when he opened the shop, he missed the money from the till. He suspected the accused who was present when the money was placed in the till on the previous night, and went, in search of him. He found the accused gambling with four other boys and made him over to the police. The boy subsequently produced the money from underneath a stone, where he had concealed it. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BYCULLA.—A successful evening entertainment was given in the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, on Saturday night, in aid of the organ fund for the Christ Church, Byculla. The first part of the programme contained several attractive items, such as a quartette, a duet, solos, songs, sestet, &c., to which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed:—Mrs. Macnee, Mrs. Rhenius, Miss Ablitt, Miss Dorothy Vining, Mrs. Harry Beville, Miss Hammett, Mr. Macnee, Mr. Rhenius, Mr. Spragg, Signor Serinzi, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Mr. Pearson and Mrs Oliver. The duet "Der Freyschutz" was admirably rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Macnee and was well received by the audience. The Piano Solo "Andante, Finale di Lucia" which was played with the left hand only by Signor Serinzi was very much applauded and appreciated and so was the performance of Mr. Edgar Faulkner and others. The second part of the programme consisted of a dramatic sketch called "Villain and Victim" in which Mr. A. W. Wise and Miss Wise, sustained their characters creditably, but occasionally mixed up their real characters with those they had assumed, causing much amusements amongst the audience.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A PEON.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Arjoon Luximon, a peon employed at the Bai Motlibai Hospital, was charged at the instance of Inspector Tapsell, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 26 belonging to Mrs. M. Reiny, Matron of that hospital. The accused was defended by Mr. Kapadia, pleader. The complainant's case was that she entrusted the accused on the 24th June last, with a parcel containing some embroidery and a money order for Rs. 26 with instructions to take them to the Dongree Post Office for despatch to the address of the Lady Superintendent of the Lace School in Travancore. The complainant was so busy on that day that it did not strike her to ask the accused for the receipt of the money order and forgot all about it until the 8th August when she learnt from the Lady Superintendent that she received the parcel but not the money order. The complainant questioned the accused who, it was alleged, replied that he did pay the money at the Post Office and that it must have been received by the addressee. She then took the accused to the Post Office, where he pointed out one of the men, whom, he said, he had paid the money. The man, who is a clerk in the Post Office, could not say whether he had received any money from the accused. He, however, examined the despatch book, but could find no trace of the money having been paid nor could he discover the duplicate of the receipt. The complainant wrote again to the Lady Superintendent in Travancore, asking for particulars. The latter sent a reply to say that she made inquiries there and could not trace the money. As the complainant had some misgivings as to whom she had entrusted the money, she made inquiries of her butler and was satisfied that it was the accused to whom she had given the money for despatch. She again questioned the accused on Friday morning about it, when the latter denied having been entrusted with the money at all. She then made a report to the police and the accused was taken into custody. The case was remanded to enable the police to produce evidence regarding the complainant's enquiries at the Post Office.

TRAGEDY IN THE KANDY POLICE COURT.

TWO CONSTABLES SHOT DEAD.

The whole town of Kandy was thrown into a state of excitement on the 30th ultimo, says a Ceylon papers, by the report of a shocking occurrence in the Police Court, a Eurasian named A. M. Robertson causing the death of two constables, Charlie and Abdul, by shooting them. The alleged motive for the rash act was that the constables had charged a woman named Sobani with disorderly conduct and she was convict and fined Rs. 10, or, default, two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. A counter-charge had been brought against the Police by the woman, but this, it was understood, was withdrawn on the conviction of the accused on the Police charge. The former charge was enquired into about 1 P.M., by Mr. R. N. Thaine, the Police Magistrate. The counter-case was to the effect that four constables entered the house of the woman, and it was alleged assaulted her. Robertson, however paid the fine and left the Court. From there he is stated to have gone to the Ceylon Volunteer Armoury and procured a regulation rifle, as also some ball cartridges from Messrs. Walker Sons and Co, Limited. Being a member of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps he found no difficulty in obtaining a rifle from the Armoury. Thus armed he made his way to the Pattini "devala" premises and from the parapet wall adjoining the Court premises he took aim apparently resting the rifle on the top of the wall at Charlie who was at the time doing duty at the prisoners' dock within the Court. The bullet passed through the man's body, and loged in the door of the dock. Following the report, Charlie cried out amme and fell down dead. This was soon followed by two other reports in quick succession. At the time the Police Superintendent, and Inspectors and lawyers who were present all rushed out of the Court at the reports. It was then found that the second shout was aimed at the Constable Abdul, who was standing outside the Court, and the third, which was fired at Constable Packeer, missed him and struck the leg of a boy who was standing near. Inspector Collette, however, arrested the man, and taking the rifle from his hands handcuffed him without delay. The news spread like wildfire, and in a very short time the Court precincts were filled with the native population, while many Europeans came hurriedly to the Court premises. Work in the Court was disorganised, and the Magistrate at once commenced enquiry proceedings. The shots were fired from a range of 20 or 25 yards.

The Constable Charlie received the shot in the chest, and it is believed to have injured his heart, and, in the case of Abdul, the bullet travelled from one side of the body to the other, and injured one of the arms as well. The man Charlie died on the spot, and Abdul died just as he reached hospital. It is feared amputation will have to be performed in the case of the lad who was shot in the leg. The accused made a long voluntary statment. He gave an account of the case brought by the Police against the woman, and said that he and his wife were constantly harassed by the Police, particularly by the man Charlie. He repeatedly made complaints to the Police Inspectors and Superintendent, and his complaints were not entertained, the officials working against him. He got no redress, and, therefore, was obliged to take the law into his own hands. He also expressed a wish that he should be shot, as he could face it bravely, and not be changed.

MYSTERIOUS SHOWERS OF STONES.

AT ARCOT AND ELSEWHERE.

In referring to the report that a mysterious shower of stones had fallen resently at Arcot, a correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail."

The falling of stones, heated and heavy, at Arcot, is not a unique occurrence at all. The people of Malabar and the adjacent districts are familiar with such scenes and to some even more severe in their aspect. The scenes are, it is said, the result of some one of the members of the house, in which it occurs, being practised upon by some magician; and most probably, the master of that particular house at Arcot may have been one of the victims of such cruel agents.

I was myself an eye-witness to an even more curious and interesting scene of this class in a village of the Coimbatore District. The master of a certain house there was said to be one of these victims, and in his house I saw the following scenes. As at Arcot, huge and massive, but not heated stones were let fall from and near the tops of the house near a group of men but not on the persons; and when the stones were not heavy, but mere pellets they were thrown on the men too. Blows could be heard administered on the body of a certain girl belonging to the house, but no hand or person could be seen near her. And with all these, that same girl had been the victim of other such cruel pranks. Small cans of castor oil could be seen emptied in her mouth full of it. Moreover the clothes and other dresses worn by the members of the house would be seen taking fire in one of the corners, and the wretched victim had to strip himself of his clothes to prevent himself from being burnt alive. But fortunately for them there was no serious loss in this direction. In addition to all these, the exhibition at Arcot—the burning of a portion of the house—was seen there too. And on a particular occasion when one of such burning scenes was going on, a small quantity of chillie powder was dashed in the eyes of a poor woman, who was drawing water to quench the fire. Thus the cruel agent of such mischief had been able even to prevent the wretched victim from extinguishing the fire. The only remedy, they said, was in asking another magician, well versed in these arts, to practise this against the original agent whom he need not know at all. These scenes were enacted in that house for nearly six months, after which time nothing of that sort has as yet occurred again there. Perhaps the magician was tired of his own mischief and gave his spirit some rest, And most probably the same may be the case at Arcot, where the magician, in order to screen the true victim, has practiced it on the whole town.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 19th and 20th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning which 12 Competitors took part and the shooting all round was some what better than the previous two weeks shoot. The next shoot will be on Saturday the 10th instant at 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

	Score 200 Yds.
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	34b
Sgt-Instr W Quinton, G I P R Volrs	31c
Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club	31a
Sgt-Maj R W Chapman, G I P R Volrs	30d
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vols	29e
Cr-Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	28
Sergt-Instr S Briffit, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	28
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	27
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	21

a Handicapped 7 Points.
b Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
c Handicapped 4 Points.
d Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
e Handicapped 6 Points.

	Score 300 Yds.
Sgt-Maj R W Chapman, G I P R Volrs	31a
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30b
Mr A Deadeye, Bo Rifle Club	29c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	28c
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	25d
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	25d
Sgt-Instr W Quinton, G I P R Volrs	24e
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	23
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	23
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	23
Cr-Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	22

a Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Handicapped 6 Points.
e Handicapped 4 Points.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE'S BIRTHDAY.

EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

A VERY largely attended meeting was held last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the occasion of the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. In the absence of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, whom a slight indisposition had prevented from attending meeting, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

The chairman, after expressing regret at the in disposition of Sir Pherozeshah, who, he hoped, would soon be enabled to resume his public duties, spoke of the celebration of the birthday of Mr. Dadabhai, who had devoted a life-time to promote the interests of his countrymen at the sacrifice of his personal interests. He had consecrated his life to the cause of India, and they must all desire that his life may be spared for many a long year to come. The chairman announced that telegrams had been received from several parts of the country, offering good wishes to Mr. Dadabhai on the celebration of the anniversary of his birthday and expressing sympathy with the object of the metting.

Mr. N. M. Sumarth moved the first resolution to the effect, That the meeting heartily congratulated Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of his birthday and wished him many a happy return of the day and a long and honourable career of public usefulness in the cause of this country. He said that events had happened during the past few years which were scarcely calculated to inspire them with hope; a policy of retrogression was in the ascendant and the Viceroy, for whose commanding personality they had nothing but profound respect, had made himself responsible for it. They all admired Lord Curzon's great talents and energy, but they were sorry that he had used them to their great detriment and disappointment. They had suffered from a centralised despotism and stunting subjection of such a pronounced type as to undo the workmanship of those great British statesmen, who had tried their best during the time they held the reins of Government to uplift the educated Indians into reliant citizens. But let them not despair. He was sure the policy of centralised despotism and stunting subjection would not last long and would not commend itself long to the judgment of Great Britain.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola seconded the resolution.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, in supporting the resolution, took exception to some of the remarks that had fallen from the mover of the resolution. He said politics was an experimental science, and it was possible that one statesman might differ from another. But that was no reason for saying that a man was not a God-fearing man. He advised all his friends not to draw a hasty conclusion, let them by all means say all the facts, but never impute motives which did not exist.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved the next resolution, That this meeting wishes every success to Mr. Dadabhai Navroji in his most arduous and laudable efforts to re-enter the British House of Commons at the next General Election and cordially thanks his constituents in North Lambeth, who have kindly promised their support to him on this occasion.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, seconded by Dr. A. P. Cama, it was resolved to communicate the above resolutions to Mr. Dadabhai Navroji in London.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A COUNTESS VICTIMISED.

JEWEL SCANDAL IN PARIS.

The name of Countess de la Tour du Pin Verclause, a member of one of the oldest and best-known French families, is mixed up with an extraordinary scandal which has just been made public. At the end of last month the Countess was invited to the marriage of one of her nephews, the Marquis de la Tour du Pin, with the daughter of General O'Connor, She had not sufficient cash to procure all she wanted in the way of dresses and presents, and in the absence of her husband, she decided to contract a loan, which Madame de Morigny undertook to negotiate through a friend.

Madame de Morigny went to a Madame de Horn, said to be a Russia. The latter proposed that a dealer in jewellery whom she knew should sell about £8,000 worth of pearls and a few stones to the Countess on credit. The buyer could pawn the valuables at once, and thus realise a sum in cash. The jewels were brought to the Countess and eventually left with her. When the jeweller had gone Madame de Morigny and Madame de Horn took possession of the parcel and carried it off, ostensibly for the purpose of having the value appraised, and to settle the figure of the 30 percent, commission due to the two women for negotiating the loan.

The next days the jeweller visited the countess, and told her there had never been any question of selling the jewels on credit, and he must have the gems or their cash value. Later in the day they drove to Madame de Horn, who said that Madame the Morigny had all the jewels. They went on to the abode of the latter, who denied that the gems were in her possession. Eventually, however, she produced £5,000 worth of pearls, which were returned to M Marty. She asserted that the remaining gems, of a value of £3,000, had been kept as commission by Madame de Horn. The latter, when again questioned, angrily denied having any of the jewels in her possession, and went off in a fury. She has not been seen since, and the £3,000 worth of gems are still missing.

It is stated that there is a warrant out for the arrest of Madame de Horn. Count de la Tour du Pin Verclause has undertaken to refund the value of the missing gems.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For Judgment.
1304—Smetham B and N—Wasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Ganpatrao and others—Little and Co—Smetham B and N.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.
1922—Jehangir and S—Mowji Lakhamsey vs Sanbai widow and others.
1123—B Raghavaya Harrivallubdas Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Nanandas and others—Edgelow G and W
1124—K B Mehta—B F Mines vs J F Fernandes and another Smetham B and N.
1325—Cragie L and O—Narotham Morarjee Goculdas vs Dharamsey Jivraj and another—Smetham B and N and B Raghavaya.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
1317—Bicknell M and K—Paul Beller and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
1326-1327—Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai vs Soner Laxmi—Tyabji D and Co.

Before The Hon'ble, Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
Petition for hearing.
In the matter of Indian Coy's Act VI of 1882 and in re The Empire Steam Laundry Bleaching and Dying Co Limited.
Jamsetji and R—Eduji Jamsetji Treasurywalla Petitioner.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.
492-04—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Soorajmull Johanmal—Tyebjee D and Co
Commercial cause.
386-04—Payne and G—Mohunlal Hurpatrai vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—Kanga and P—For trial of an issue.
131-99—M B Chothia—Feerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M.
Long Causes.
249-04—In person a pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Luxmibai and another—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.
509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed and another—Tyabji D and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.
577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.
76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.
77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid.
672-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullan vs Liljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.
771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Saketh vs Mavei Francis and others.
512-33—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta.
740-03—Unwalla and P—Damodar Daeoba Mantri vs Goswami Goculnathji Jeewanlaljce Maraj—Daphtray and F.
221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Sethna vs Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody—Payne and Co.
474-02—Mirza and M—Thucker Ruttonsey Currumsey vs Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia and another—M B Chothia.
728-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein Najarudin Chinwalla vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co D D Bomer and B K and G.
748-03—Motilal J and M—Jehangir Cursetjee (vs Cawasjee Cursetjee—Bicknell M and M.
335-04—Mohitbhai J and M—Ruttonbai widow vs Vithuldas Kanji and others—Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
After Sessions.
For further Argument and Judgment.
728-03—Kanga and P—Mahomed Abdulla bin Mahomed Coachmanand another vs Bai Cooverbai and another—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
At 3 p.m.
Long Cause.
721-03—Mavi H and M—Peer Mahomed Dewjee vs Mahomed Ebrahim and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3496 tons, Captain T Johnston, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain J Rees, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 24th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Clematis 2329 tons, Captain and Munro, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Karachi with a cargo of wheat.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2292 tons, Captain A Tait, sailed on Saturday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Delhi, 2525 tons Captain A Elliott, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport, via Karachi, with a cargo of Railway materials and coal.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2918 tons Captain G Belsits arrived in harbour yesterday from Hong Kong with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 779 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and Mrs Terar, Mr Palmer, Mr R F Pearse and 25 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand 2843 tons, Captain C Mutcovich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, 12th August, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 782 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 1st September with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mrs Lamb, Capt Rich Walker, Miss Cowper and one native and 99 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain E Y Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 95 cases opium, 90 horses and three cabin, and 39 deck passengers, The Captain reports, one man found missing between Muscat and Bushire.

The Merchant Service Guild have laid before the case of one of their members whose schooner Arctic whilst sailing off Cooper Island was seized by a Russian Cruiser and ordered to proceed to Yokohama on a charge of illegial sealing. The charge was heard and dismissed and a claim was put in for 10,000 dollars compensation. This case happened ten years ago, and it is noteworthy that several American schooners which were seized at the same time and under similar circumstances have lately been granted handsome compensation by the Russian Authorities. The Guild have occupied themselves in communicating with the Foreign Office upon the subject of the seizure of the British schooner in question, and they are now informed that the Foreign Office and the Russian Government have been negotiating and a Commission has lately met for the examination of certain cases in which British schooners were seized in the Behring Sea in 1892.

The Merchant Service Guild have been in communiciation with the Minister of the Marine Department of New Zealand and with the Board of Trade in this country relative to the procedure of Courts of Inquiry into shipping casualties held in New Zealand. It appears that though Captains and Officers have been absolved from blame at these Inquiries, it has been the case that they have been mulcted in the costs of the investigation. This the Guild consider is both arbitrary and unjust owing to the fact that these investigations are held not for the purpose of prosecution, but for the public interest. A particular case in which the Guild have made urgent representations is that of the Chief Officer of the ship Northern Monarch who was in charge of this vessel at the time of her stranding. There was no question of absence from duty or culpable negligence, but this Officer's certificate was suspended for twelve months, a certificate of an inferior grade was disallowed him, and he was mulcted in the costs of the Inquiry, amounting to over £53. The Guild strongly protested against so drastic a form of punishment as this. They stated that criminal offences were very often much more lightly dealt with, and that the officer to earn his livelihood would have to reduce himself to the status of a common labourer. Though the request was made to the New Zealand Government they declined to grant a Second Mate's certificate during the time of the suspension. The Guild have, however, appealed to the Board of Trade on the matter and are now informed that the Board are willing to grant the Officer under notice a certificate as Second Mate until the date of the expiry of the suspension of his First Mate's certificate, and the Guild have expressed their thanks for this concession. In the meantime the correspondence with the New Zealand Authorities regarding the unfair procedure which the Guild allege takes place in that Colony is still proceeding.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr De Berry	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Karen	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Sphinx		Comdr Kemp			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Lt Comdr H C Somerville			Royal Navy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Henzada	1341	Cutbush		23-8	M M & Co
Kt of the Garter	4291	Billett			K N & Co
Bullmouth	2607	Strattom	Karachi		W & A G & Co
Berkhall	238	Jones			J Mackintosh & Co
Victoria	3400	Haddock	Aden		P & O Co
Itria	3382	Tice			M M & Co
Trafalgar	2921	Crichton			Bombay Co
Bancoora	2198	Abbott			M M & Co
Simla	3805	Summers			P & O Co
Mazagon	3280	Selley	Hall		P & O Co
Nadir	2041	McLennon			T Morrison & Co
Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R Sea Ports	6-9	B & P S N Co
Burrafield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Neuenfels	3651	Weseloh			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Lowenburg	3662	Luhde	Karachi	9-9	Glade & Co
K	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Mauritius	9-9	H C Jooeub
L	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Avoca	3410	Windebanks	Durban	1-10	M M & Co
P	Lalpoora	2124	Forbes	Zanzibar	7-9	M M & Co
R	Dagfred	659	Wilberg	Singapore	8-9	F C'tell & Co
	Alongside.					
L	Mahanadi	547	Mohamed	Repairing		Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	6-9	Shpd & Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shpd & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sultan	1731	Burmcisten	Zanzibar	8-9	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Oriental s	Spicer	London, Aug 12
	Dumra	Williams	Karachi, Sept 1
	Franz s	Mutcovich	Trieste, Aug 12
	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta, Aug 24
	Kapurthala s	Watson	Bushire, Aug 26
	Clematis s	Munro	Kurachi
	City of Delhi	Elliott	Newport via K'chi
4	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Ballaarat s	Longden	London
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Austria s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
4	Obra s	Johnstone	Calcutta
	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta

The steamer Lowenburg entered for loading on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	From
31	Argus	1822	Bombay
31	Itola	3362	Bombay
31	Clan Menzies	1693	Pnt de Galle

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	For
31	Megna	772	Straits
31	Gracchus	2360	Colombo
Sept.			
1	Sunda	2987	London
1	Orwell	2446	Bombay
1	Shahjehan	1065	Rangoon and Moulmein

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
20	Umlazi	Calcutta
28	Twingone	Rangoon
28	Clan Mackay	Coast
29	Barenfels	Colombo
30	Tara	Rangoon
31	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
Sept.		
1	Zamania	Straits

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, left Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 4th instant at 2 p.m and she is excepted here on Wednesday the 7th instant a 7 a.m.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1904.

THE EVACUATION OF LIAO-YANG.

WITH the apparently determined stand made by the Russians at Liao-yang, according to many military prophets, was to begin the turn of the tide and the operation of driving the Japanese back to the sea. It has not yet come to pass. The Russians merely continue their process of withdrawal; though it must be allowed that for once they have shown fight and have endeavoured, to some extent, to retrieve the lost honour of the Muscovite forces. At the same time they have again helped to demonstrate the superiority of Japanese arms and generalship. They had everything in their favour in the way of position, of communications, and of supplies at Liao-yang. For a month or more they had been strengthening their defences and had brought in thousands of re-inforcements, fresh men to oppose an enemy worn with the fatigues of six months' campaigning. On two or three occasions south of the town they repulsed Japanese attacks, but their successes were only of temporary advantage and served but to spur on the attacking forces to more strenuous and determined efforts to rout them. Although the attack on Liao-yang began over a month since, it was not until a week ago that General Kuropatkin realised that defeat was again impending. He began to withdraw his outposts. His army managed to hold their Right for a time when the real struggle began, but their Left was turned and a simultaneous attack on both Left and Centre, and after a retreat on their main positions, began what we expect to find was little better than a stampede. We have it from Reuter that the whole of the Right of the Japanese right under the redoubtable Kuroki crossed the Tai-tse. A fierce and daring assault was made by General Oku, which finally broke the Russian Right, and then the retreat began. A Tokio message of Friday's date told us that the Japanese Left began pressing the Russians at dawn that day—this after long, long days of fighting. When the Russians gave way, it was necessary for them to cross the river. In this movement they were thrown into great confusion, a fact which the Japanese turned to their advantage, seizing many of their guns, which they immediately utilised in destroying the retreating foe. When we were told that so long ago as Thursday the Japanese at Tokio were celebrating the fall of Liao-yang their rejoicing seemed premature, for the leading journals there were incredulous, though they recognised the extremely dangerous position of General Kuropatkin's forces. But it would appear that the news of a great conflagration at Liao-yang had reached them, and they not unnaturally concluded that the Russians were destroying their stores. Such we may take it actually was the case, though according to a Tokio message of Friday morning, the Russians were still in possession of the town and were retiring fighting. General Oku endeavoured to force them, with the result, it is believed, that he drove some into the swollen waters of the Taits-ho where they lost their lives. There seems reason to credit the Russians with having saved the situation to some extent by fighting up to the last moment before orders were given for the evacuation of the town and that both a night attack and another on the main position were repulsed before the flight began. The greater part of the defending force is said to have crossed the Tai-tse-ho; but not all, for unfortunately for them an army corps, twenty-five thousand strong, under General Stackelberg has been cut off, west of Liao-yang. The fate of this large body of men will be a terrible one, unless by some providential means they succeed in getting away to the north and joining the main body at Yen-tai, towards which place—to the north-east, and on the imperial road, clear away from the railway line—General Kuropatkin's armies are now concentrating. Whether they will be followed and show fight there at once is doubtful. It is generally understood that at this point the autumn campaign will close. But Yen-tai will have to be negociated before Mukden can be reached in the next phase of the war if not now.

JAPAN BY THE JAPANESE.

THOSE who look for an explanation of the phenomenon presented by the rapid development of the Mikado's nation will find it in "Japan by the Japanese" edited by Mr. Alfred Stead, and published by Mr. Wm Heinemann. This shows how thoroughly and in every department of civil and military administration the Japanese set themselves to think out the system on which their Empire was to be made ready to compete with the older as well as the more modern civilisations that rule the world. The Book is a compilation of papers on all subjects affecting the nation by the most competent Japanese authorities, who each give a history of the department in which he is an expert or which he controls. Mr. Stead recognised that no outsider, however sympathetic, could put himself, with any chance of historical or literary accuracy, in the place of the Japanese themselves, so he confined his energies to collection and editing the papers, all of them by distinguished Japanese, which give a succinct and interesting resume of the progress made by the Eastern island kingdom in the various and important new departures she deemed it advisable to make in her administration and her domestic and foreign policy. No nation has ever before in the history of the world done so much in so short a period. It is no longer possible to say of the Japanese—as has been often said before—that they are a superficial race, for they have shown that "thorough" is their watchword in adopting new measures. The nation, with a rare consistency and level-headed moderation, took over, after mature study, all that to them seemed best in the administration and economy of other countries. Japan at first utilised the services of foreign experts, but she boldly faced the situation when her own people were sufficiently instructed to stand alone, she put off the leading-strings with the same firmness that she showed in being guided by them. She did not hesitate in taking over "en bloc" whole systems of western civilisation, working them into her administration with a discrimination that eliminated their weak points. As Mr. Stead says, the Japanese can think with Oriental concentration, and can work out the results with the decision of Occidentals.

That the recognition of Japan as a great nation marks an epoch in the world, there is little doubt, Whether this will, as some timid and foreboding people think, mean a consolidation of Asiatic powers in an alliance inimical to Europe may be open to discussion. Asia is not likely to become at once a homogeneous nation and work with united action, any more than did the smaller continent of Europe during all the centuries that different great Empires swayed her destinies. Marquis Ito, writing of the growth of Japan, dwells upon the importance of the new Japanese Constitution and the difficulty experienced in preparing it, and then ensuring its proper working. During the process which he largely directed, he kept his statesman's eye on the needs of the country without for a moment losing sight of the sacred and traditional rights of the Sovereign. Both had to be considered in any permanent measure, and it is a wonderful fact that it has not yet been found necessary to amend the Constitution which he and his collaborators prepared. The vital importance of an efficient army and navy was equally realised by Marquis Ito, and he makes no empty boast when he says that Japan possesses a homogeneous and powerful modern fleet and that the sailors and officers are fully as efficient as the ships they man. The British navy was the model for this department, For the Army, the bold experiment of conscription was tried in the New Era, and it has since worked successfully both at home in the Satsuma Rebellion and in foreign wars. The Army organisation was "first based on French, and later on German models, with foreign instructors," but it further developed on its own lines until Japan has the trained, disciplined and resolute Army whose deeds we read of every day. Conscription has not killed the patriotism and pride in his country of the Japanese conscript. On details of the Army organisation and its growth, Field Marshal Yamagata writes, giving the history of the ancient Imperial Army and of the modern system of military service, the establishment of Arsenals, and all military works. The Navy is minutely described by Rear-Admiral Saito. Count Okuma has a chapter on Foreign Policy, and that and the description of Japanese Diplomacy by Professor Najao Ariga are most interesting contributions to our knowledge of the political horizon Japan sets herself. We note with envy that Blue-Books, as diplomatic publications, are unknown in Japan. A few documents did once appear after the Chinese War in the "Official Gazette." However, the secrecy of the Japanese system of diplomacy is looked on as a great defect, and a "well-managed disclosing of facts," is recommended in the interests of the nation. As it is, public opinion has no chance of influencing diplomatic affairs, and diplomatists have it all their own way. In the matter of Education, Japan has made enormous strides. Count Okuma shows how it was only 500 years ago that Chinese literature spread to Japan via Corea, followed soon after by Buddhism, when Indian philosophy and letters made some progress This, however, was curtailed by the raiding habits of the feudal lords, and their disturbing ways ushered in the dark ages. Light broke again for Japan about 350 years ago when foreign missionaries brought education to Japanese shores from Spain, and until they were banished they did much to assist the intellectual advancement of the country. The people never quite lost the impulse thus acquired, and through many channels books and a taste for the knowledge they convey found their way to Japan.

The Emperor decided on adopting Western educational methods, and schools and a University were started. Children had to learn by law, A clean sweep was made of all old schools and new ones were established. But difference between the written and the spoken language has not been abolished, so that a Japanese student has double work in his short school-days. He has laboriously to learn Chinese characters, in which everything is written, and he has not time over and above his tasks for exercise. There are still many anomalies in the Japanese educational system, though her commercial men are fitted for any business position and military students are trained in all that is necessary for them to know. In law, medicine engineering, literature, science and agriculture, Tokyo Universiy, and Kyoto turn out men that can compete with foreigners. A table of statistics of the Tokyo University in ten years shows that the students who took up Law and Politics far out-numbered those who chose Engineering, and these again were more numerous than students of Literature or of Medicine who come next, Science and Agriculture being even less in favor. The educational system for women has been extended far beyond what Japan ever knew before, and it is largely availed of. Banking is another of the resources of civilisation which Japan has eagerly adopted. Its introduction dates from 1872 and since then as many as 153 national banks have been established. The United States supplied the model for the Bank of Japan in 1882. The Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in 1880 and many others followed with or without Government support. The industries and commerce of the country are shown to be as important factors in her growth and progress as the martial spirit and the sentiment of patriotism which pervades the nation. The influence wielded by the Emperor in the very furthest confines of his Island Empire is here set forth in clear terms. The unquestioning obedience and loyalty with which his mandates are accepted are as remarkable as the spirit of independence and the unhesitating initiative with which his people have seized on every opportunity for assimilating new ideas and new systems. As Mr. Stead says, the Emperor has guided his nation to success, and the editor, by special permission, dedicates his book to the Emperor of Japan.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The eighteenth annual report of the Bombay Veterinary College, which has just been published, points to a successful year's administration. Out of 61 candidates that presented themselves for professional examinations 43 passed, a percentage of 70·49 as against 75·00 and 54·54 in 1902 and 1901, respectively. The Board also examined the students of the second (Final) year of the Salutri course and the teachers of the College conducted the First Examination of the same course, but of the 60 students that presented themselves, 38 passed, a percentage of 63·33 as against 71·64 and 79·63 in 1902 and 1901, respectively. In regard to the Salutri course, the Board has recommended its abolition on the ground that there was little demand for the men who passed, but the Principal of the College thinks that it is altogether premature to make any recommendation for the abolition of the course as sufficient time has not elapsed to prove conclusively that the men that have passed out are a failure or that there is no demand for their services. Government concurs with the Principal and trusts that efforts made to obtain employment for Salutris will bear fruit. The class has existed for three years only and sufficient time has hardly elapsed for the value of the training given to be fully appreciated.

THE Viceroy and Lady Ampthill will attend the Masonic ball at Simla on the 13th instant.

SIR ARTHUR AND LADY MARTINDALE, who have been guests of the Viceroy at Simla, left for Rajputana on Saturday.

MR. GREEVEN, Secretary in the Legislative Department, has proceeded Home on three months' leave, Mr. Wigley, Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, officiating for him.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Ballaarat were:—Mr. Justice Bodilly, Mr. Justice B. G. Geidt, Mr. Justice Rampini, Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen, and Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroff.

ACCORDING to letters from an officer who has been on the spot since the early days of June the raid recently reported to have made by the Mullah's Illaloes ar Eil Dab in Somaliland is a fabrication and no such raid ever occurred.

MR. MORRIS, at present Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will take over the Deputy Secretaryship on the appintment of Mr. Nathan as Private Secretary to Lord Curzon in October. Mr. J. C. Fergusson will become Officiating Under-Secretary on return from leave in December.

THE position in the area of drought in the Bombay Presidency may be described briefly as follows: Unless there be good rain during the current month scarcity will be universal in the Deccan and Gujarat districts, and famine will be existent in some tracts. In view of the serious state of affairs all civil leave has been stopped.

WITH regard to the political position at Lhassa there seems little local opposition now to a settlement, but the State machinery for giving effect to deliberations by the Tibetan officials is extraordinarily clumsy. The Shapes, who discuss matters with Colonel Younghusband, are unable to repeat what they have heard direct to the Assembly, but must communicate with that body through their Secretaries. The Assembly has no one in the nature of a President, but is simply a collection of irresponsible talkers, whose sole business appears to be to quarrel among themselves and criticise the action of any kind taken by the Shapes. The letter in turn naturally profess inability to do anything without the sanction of the Dalai Lama and the Assembly. However, with the good offices and assistance of the Amban and the Nepalese representative, Colonel Younghusband will probably find a way out of the deadlock within the next few weeks.

THE lively "Liberte" publishes a long and characteristic article on the subject of the arrival of the British Mission at Lhassa under the heading of "The End of a Mystery." It says:—A rare mystery has just come to an end. In the heart of Asia a plot of soil and a group of men insisted on living obstinately ignored. . . . The city of the Lamas lay isolated behind a large and silent barrier which not even the most curious could cross. . . . But now Europe is installed in Thibet. Lhassa will presently open a British restaurant, a barman will take the place of the commander of the expedition, and on the back of postcards, stamped with the British postage stamp, will appear photographs of the Potala. Except for that excellent man Col. Younghusband, we should never have known the strangely unreal, mutilated, and almost dead city of the Lamas, to which in his heroic patience Sven Hedin dreamt of introducing us without breaking its traditions or troubling its dreams.

THE pasigraphists are at it again, and grammars and dictionaries of a new international tongue to be called "Spokil," have been published. The new language contains about sixteen thousand words, mostly French, and is so constructed that one can tell at sight whether a word is noun, adjective, or verb, and can also guess at its meaning. the idea is to make all words similar in meaning similar in sound. Thus, great, wide, fat, long, thick are represented by alpo, alko, aljo, also, alto, and their converse by similar symbols beginning with a u instead of an a. Like Volapuk Esperanto, and the rest, it is doomed to failure until everybody can be compelled by force majeure to learn it. Really, as somebody has lately suggested, Latin, if deprived of its declensions and conjugations, would answer all the purpose of a "pidgin" language, and would come easy to all civilised people. Here, as elsewhere in educational matters perhaps it is Germany who is the enemy.

CHAPEL OF THE PYX.

MYSTERIOUS CHAMBER AT THE ABBEY.

DURING the past few weeks visitors to the cloisters of Westminster Abbey have seen excavations taking place along a very considerable portion of the eastern side. The purpose of this is to enable the Chapel of the Pyx—a sealed chamber to all but a highly privileged few—to be furnished with electric light.

The chapel in question is full of mystery. Probably there are not one hundered persons in existence today who have been permitted to explore its dingy recesses.

It has been associated with some of the most momentous phases in English history, and now rumour has it that the authorities of the State, to which it belongs, have decided to throw open its massive doors to the general public, in the same manner as the Chapter House hard by.

Hence this sudden development of interest in a portion of the Abbey, which to most English people has scarcely been even so much as a name.

Now, this Chapel of the Pyx is in reality only one corner, so to speak, of an ancient Norman building situated on the east side, and opening out of the Great Cloister and the Dark Cloister connected with them. Any student of mediæval monastic architecture knows perfectly well that our English builders frequently placed one building on top of another. The celebrated crypts of Canterbury and Worcester are sufficient evidence of the truth of this statement.

CRYPTS ABOVE GROUND.

Put in addition to crypts, which were always underground buildings, we come across numerous instances of what are termed "undercrofts," or crypts above ground. This building at Westminster is a case in point. In order to escape the damps which then arose from the river, Edward the Confessor, who built this portion of the Abbey fabric, placed the dormitory of the Westminster monks upon a rude, but beautiful, "undercroft" of early Norman architecture.

The dormitory still remains in existence, although in a modernised form. It has been divided into two portions, one of which forms the Chapter Liberty, and the other the Great Schoolroom of Westminster School.

But it is with the lower portion that we are just now more immediately concerned.

This must originally have consisted of a low, vaulted chamber no less than one hundred feet in length, or as long as the Chapel of King Henry VII. at the eastern end of the Abbey. The vaulting is of a rude yet intensely interesting description, supported along the middle by a row of six massive columns. Here, then, we have what is in effect the oldest portion of the Abbey, reaching back, as it does, to a period actually prior to the Norman conquest.

Unfortunately, it is now in a certain sense invisible, for it is divided up into four small compartments by means of unsightly partitions of brick or stone. Beginning from the south, the first two of these compartments are dark store-houses, the third forms a portion of, or rather the approach to, the gymnasium of Westminster School, while the fourth and last is the Chapel of the Pyx, a building almost exactly thirty feet square.

ANCIENT ENGLISH TREASURY.

The question that naturally arises is: How did the Chapel of the Pyx come to be thus divided off? The answer lies in the fact that we have here within these four walls no less a place than the ancient Treasury of this realm. At one time (down, in fact, to the conclusion of the reign of Edward I.) our Sovereigns seem to have placed their valuables, together with the national regalia and various deeply venerated relics, in the dark and fearsome crypt of the Abbey, which is situated not very far-distant from the Chapel of the Pyx, beneath the "incomparable" Chapter House.

The story is too long to relate here in all its details, although it is decidedly interesting and by no means destitute of humour. It must suffice to say that a mighty robbery took place while the hot-tempered first Edward was away in the far-distant north endeavouring to tame the rebel Scots and reduce them to his will.

It is sad to relate that some, if not the whole, of the monks of Westminster were implicated in the crime, and the wrath of the King must have been something fearful to behold.

No time was lost in bringing the offenders to book when once the fact of the robbery had been discovered. Abbot Wenlock and forty of the monastic brethren were marched off to strong quarters in the Tower of London, where they enjoyed a lengthened sojourn. The conclusion of the story has not descended to us, for the records are incomplete; but there seems no reason to doubt that the guilt was duly brought home to certain of the malefactors, and that they suffered a severe and condign penalty.

SKIN NAILED OVER THE DOOR.

In the meantime something had to be done in order to place all these valuables in a more secure position. It was decided to transfer them to the Chapel of the Pyx, formerly the monastic treasury, and by now reduced to its present dimensions. Every possible care was taken to prevent a repetition of the theft. Two enormous double doors appear to have been placed at the entrance, while the skin of some animal was actually nailed over one of the doors, in order, presumably, to deter any further would be robbers.

To this little chapel, then, empty of all save an ancient stone altar, were the regalia of England now consigned. Other treasures were added to them, in subsequent years, if not at that time. Exchequer tallies were kept here, various records and treaties, and, most important of all, the Pyx, or box containing the standard coins of the realm.

Centuries passed away, but the regalia remained undisturbed in their new resting place, until the great storm-cloud of the Civil War burst upon Westminster Abbey. The Long Parliament did not hesitate to extend its root-and-branch policy to these almost sacred emblems of English royalty. The two great doors which guard the Chapel of the Pyx were burst open by some Puritan fanatics, and then a scene was enacted which sounds indescribably repulsive, in which one George Withers figured as the chief actor.

Having been arrayed in crown, robes, and sceptre, this individual proceeded to march about the room "with stately garb, and afterwards with a thousand apish and ridiculous actions exposed these sacred ornaments to contempt and laughter!"

The regalia were destroyed, and their successors were lodged elsewhere, but for a long time to come the Pyx continued in its ancient home. The great doors, with their seven huge locks, were never opened save in the presence of certain high state officials, and as a rule only once every few years, when the time-honoured ceremony known as the "Trial of the Pyx" took place.

But now everything has vanished. Naught remains to-day save the battered stone altar. The Chapel of Pyx, as a state apartment, can no longer be said to exist. The Dean of Westminster has therefore seized this opportunity to come forward with a most timely and, in every way, admirable suggestion.

For years past the difficulty of finding space for burials and monuments of our mighty dead within the walls of the Abbey has been felt to be exceedingly serious. Literally only a few square feet are still to be found unoccupied upon those crowded walls.

Various schemes have been propounded from time to time by way of solving this really knotty problem, but none of them has obtained more than the faintest meed of praise. The Dean's proposal is to utilise the Chapel of the Pyx for this purpose, to restore it to religious uses once more, and ultimately to throw open the whole of the long undercroft of which the chapel forms but a part.

The idea deserves to be most warmly taken up, for it will enable the grand traditions attached to Abbey burials and monuments to be maintained.

MANY of the Russians rescued from the Rurik were among those who assisted in sinking the Japanese transport Hitachi Maru, when the victims were left to drown.

LIAO-YANG EVACUATED.

JAPANESE OCCUPY THE TOWN.

KUROPATKIN'S RETREAT.

STACKELBERG CUT OFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

(Tokio) says that General Nodzu, com- the Japanese centre, and General Oku, the left, were still forcing back the day at midday.

officially stated that the Russian Wednesday and yesterday were five

from St. Petersburg says General Kuro- reports the Russians retreated yesterday ing to their main positions.

The Japanese shelled and wrecked the Liao-yang Railway station and the Russians thereupon established a new station further north.

The whole of the Japanese right wing under General Kuroki has now crossed the Taitse.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Reuter (Tokio) wiring on the 2nd evening says that the details of the pursuit of the Russians are meagre.

The Russians are moving slowly and contesting every inch of ground.

The Russians on Friday morning still held Liao-yang.

The Tai-tse-ho River is flooded and not fordable.

General Oku is pressing the Russians right up to the river and many are probably drowned.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says the telegraph to Liao-yang is working regularly and has never been interrupted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3, 8-30 P.M.

It is officially announced that General Oyama reports that at nine on the morning of the 3rd the remnant of the routed Russians was still offering some resistance outside Liao-yang with General Nodzu's and General Oku's army attacking.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that the greater part of General Kuropatkin's army has succeeded in crossing the Taitse.

General Kuroki has captured several positions towards the Railway.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese during the night violently bombarded the Russian Central Fort in the town at Liao-yang without result. At dawn to-day, the Japanese attempted to carry the Fort by storm, but were repulsed with very great loss.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3, 10-15 P.M.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Russians have evacuated Liao-yang which is now occupied by the Japanese.

The Russians are now concentrating on positions at Yentai.

The First Siberian Army Corps numbering 25,000 under General Stackelberg has been cut off West of Liao-yang.

The British fund for the widows and families of Japanese soldiers and sailors amounts to twenty thousand pounds.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese occupied Liao-yang at nine o'clock this morning.

LATER.

Reuter (Tokio) wires yesterday that General Kuroki has captured the last line of hills between him and the Railway north of Liao-yang.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that General Sakharoff wired on the 2nd that fighting was proceeding at Sykwantun.

General Orloff who was guarding the Yentai mines advanced to meet the Japanese, but was compelled to retire.

General Orloff was wounded.

General Stackelberg with the first Siberian Corps which had borne the brunt of five day's fighting uffering severely advanced to save General Orloff from annihilation by checking the Japanese attack.

General Sakharoff estimates the Russian casualties from the 31st to 1st at seven thousand and on the 2nd at three thousand.

General Kuropatkin wires that it was General Stackelberg's enforced retirement for several kilometres west of Liao-yang on the night of the 2nd which caused the evacuation of Liao-yang.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 4.

A special cable from "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London 3rd September, states that although the Japanese are the victors, it is admitted at Tokio that General Kuroki has not cut the Railway.

To-day's news says that General Kuropatkin is well to north of the Taitse.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that two days ago there were only rear-guards in Liao-yang. General Kuropatkin has attacked General Kuroki's right at Yentai, holding and endangering him, while Generals Oku and Nodzu were delayed at Liao-yang. Nevertheless it is probable that General Nodzu has joined Kuroki to-day.

The Tokio estimates make the losses during the ten days as follows:—Japanese 25,000, Russians 30,000.

General Linevitch with 30,000 men is between General Kuropatkin and Mukden.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, at Bombay, received the following telegram on Saturday afternoon from his Government:—

Marshal Oyama on the 2nd inst. reports:—The enemy in front of our left and central armies continues to retreat to the right bank of the Taitse-ho river, except a portion which occupies the defence work south to north-west of Liao-yang and the heights north-east of Mutehang. Our armies are continuing the attack. On the morning of the 2nd inst. our right occupied a part of the heights west of Haingtai.

LATER.

Marshal Oyama at 9 a. m., on the 3rd instant. reports:—A remnant of the routed enemy is still offering some resistance outside Liao-yang.

Our central and left armies are attacking them.

LATER.

Marshal Oyama reports:—After the battle on Saturday and Sunday morning Liao-yang passed entirely into our possession.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The cricket match between Yorkshire and the South Africans resulted in a draw.

The Gentlemen of the South beat the Players of the South by 94 runs.

The match between Surrey and Kent was abandoned owing to rain.

THE LUFF POINT SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The full list of the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Luff Point Scheme is published in the "Gazette of India." The conclusions have already appeared in your columns.

THE INDIAN RAINFALL.

The official rainfall report for the week ending last Thursday morning, published to-day, states that calms and unusually light and unsteady winds have prevailed along the West Coast. and the Arabian Sea Monsoon has again almost completely failed as a rain-giving current. At West Coast stations and over South India scattered showers increasing in amount towards the close of week have been received, but over the interior of the Peninsular and along the East Coast the rainfall has been practically nil.

Guzarat reports a few light showers during the week, but Kathiawar and the north-west dry area have been practically rainless.

The statement goes on to say that there are practically no indications of a change. The winds continue light and unsteady and weather is fine over Western India. The north-west dry area is now behind in its rainfall for the season by sixty-two per cent., Ahmedabad sub-division by seventy-four per cent., Rajkot sub-division by sixty-four per cent., Indore sub-division by fifty-seven per cent., and the West Satpuras, Lahore, Jubbulpor and Bellary sub-divisions all by over thirty-three per cent.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian Railway earnings from the 1st April to the middle of August are ahead of those of the corresponding period of last year by over a crore of rupees, of which the North-Western Railway contributes about half.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

DARJEELING, SEPTEMBER 2.

The prisoners Elliott and Thomas went down by mail train to-day under police escort.

Private Macillops, who has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a watch, was also sent down to the Presidency Jail with them

Elliott looks ill and thin.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Restrictions on the pilgrimage to the ensuing festival at Tirumalar, North Arcot, are notified as a plague precaution.

Constantinople has surpressed quarantine measures against Port Said.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Forests—Mr. B. Osmoston from Bengal is posted to the charge of Andaman Forests vice Mr. C. G. Rogers placed upon special duty for two months.

Messrs. Tottenham and Witt, who have been in Siam in connection with the conservation of Forests are reposted to the Indian Forest Department in Burma and Central Provinces respectively.

Lieutenant A. McHarg, of the Servey of India, has fifteen months' leave.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived here on Saturday evening from Trieste and intermediate ports via Karachi per Austrian Lloyds s. s. "Franz Ferdinand";—Capt. C. Matkovich Major Morton Stevens, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Chachanmall, Mr Bulharrel, Mr. Awatring, Mr. Godrey, Mr. P. B. Mehta, Mr. Dometriadi, Sergt. Biggerstaff, Sergt. Duffield, rnd Sergt. C. F. J. Hynes.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "St. James' Gazette" alleges that trouble has arisen between the Kaiser and Mr. Herreshoff, the famous yacht-designer, who was to have designed a new racer for his Majesty, and as a result William II. has decided to do his own yacht-designing. The Kaiser expressed a desire to have a yacht which would beat the Ingomar, and Mr. Herreshoff prepared plans, and was to have superintended the building of the vessel in America. When, however, the plans were submitted the imperial yachtsman desired to revise them. Mr. Herreshoff promptly replied that, unless the yacht were built exclusively after his own designs he would have nothing to do with it. The Kaiser was equally determined, and has withdrawn his order for an American yacht. His Majesty then proposed to reconstruct the Meteor, and summoned the best German yacht-builder Herr Mueller, of Kiel, to advise upon it. The Kaiser had himself, however, prepared the plans for the reconstruction, and Herr Muller's part will simply be to carry those plans out

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE SEPT. 4.

The fourth extra day was held to-day. The following are the details:—

Match for Rs. 100. Distance half a mile.

Mr Strickland's Baronet 11st 4lbs ....Owner 1
Mr Abbay's Chance Shot 11st 6lbs ....Owner 2

Betting: Even Money Baronet, 2 to 1 on Chance Shot.

Won easily by three-quarters of a length. Time—58 2-5secs.

The Alert Plate Handicap for Horses. Distance 5 furlongs.

Major Hamilton's Scissorman 9st 7lbs...Lansdown 1
Mr Apcar's Spec 9st..........Gerrard 2
Mr Chowdhury's Clinker 9st 10lbs...Capt Randall 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Scissorman, 1 1-2 to 1 against Spec and fives Clinker.

Won by a length, four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 8 4-5secs.

The Ali Asker Plate Handicap for ponies. Distance 6 furlongs.

Col Desaraj Urs Mamao 8st 12lbs..........Lansdown 1
Major Logan Home's Mary Jane 7st 12lbs ....Mir Jan 2
Mr West's Firebrand 8st 3lbs..........Koops 3

Also ran:—Cleopatra II 9st. 10lbs.

Betting: Evens, Mamao and Firebrand, 3 to 1 against Mary Jane, and fours Cleopatra.

Won by a length, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 34 4-5secs.

The Agram Plate Handicap for Horses. Distance one mile.

Major Harrison's De Wet 7st 4lbs ....Gooloo 1
Mr Apcar's Sacristan 8st 12lbs..........Burns 2
Mr D Devaraj Urs' Musketeer 10st 4lbs..Lansdown 3

Also ran Knight Templar 8st 5lbs

Betting: Evens, Musketeer and De Wet, twos Sacristan, fives Knight Templar.

Won by 10 lengths; same distance between second and third. Time 1 min 49 2-5 sec.

The Arab Plate Handicap for Arab Ponies, Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Moss King's King Cobweb 8st 6lbs ......Gooloo 1
Mr Neave's Mintmaster 8st 9lbs..........Lansdown 2
Major Smyth's Diamond Rose 7st 14lbs......Koops 3

Also ran Rubric, 10st, Syndic 8st 4lbs

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against King Cobweb, threes Diamond Rose, fours Rubric, 6 to 4 on Syndic 6 to 1 against Mintmaster.

Won by two lengths, four lengths between second and third. Time 1 min 41 4-5 sec.

The Abkari Plate Handicap for Ponies. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Kindersley's Eva 10st 7lbs ....Capt Randall 1
Col Desaraj Urs' Swiveller 12st..........Lansdown 2

Also ran Dandenong 11st 5lbs, Tight Rope 10st 1lb.

Betting: Evens Swiveller twos Tight Rope 1 1-2 to 1 against Eva and threes Dandenong.

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths between second and third. Time 40 3-5secs.

CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

MADRAS GYMKHANA vs. BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 4.

In the annual Madras versus Bangalore cricket match which began here at noon on Friday in warmish weather, some tall scoring took place. Madras batted first starting very badly and losing all their best wickets for almost nothing, only scoring 13 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. But the Bangalore team absolutely distinguished themselves, making 333 runs for 5 wickets up to six on Friday evening when stumps were drawn for the day. There were two individual centuries made in this score, the taller being one by Jayaram, the Hindu cricketer of Mysore, who has just returned from England after a course in geology. In a station match last week also he scored 128. At one o'clock Bangalore entered and were not all out at 6 p. m. The match was concluded last night. One more run was added by the Bangalore team to their score of 333 for 5 wickets on Friday and they declared their innings closed. The Madras team then commenced their second innings with 262 runs to get to save an innings defeat, and up to lunch time they made an excellent bid for it, having scored 229 for 8 wickets. But they lost their last two wickets for nothing, and the match by an innings and 34 runs. The following are the scores.

MADRAS GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Challoner, c Cooper, b Standage	0	b Standage	51
Mr Stephenson, c Cooper, b Manson	0	l-b-w, b Copeland	15
Mr Haughton l-b-w, b Standage	3	c Manson, b Jayaram	43
Mr Braithwaite, c and b Standage	4	l-b-w, b Copeland	2
Mr More b Standage	2	b Cooper	45
Mr Pereira, run out	0	b Standage	10
Mr Tait not out	30	c Manson, b Standage	20
Mr Ormsby, b Standage	4	b Manson	10
Mr Ingram, c Ridpath, b Manson	0	b Manson	11
Mr Palmer, b Harris	23	not out	0
Mr Middlemass, c Moore b Cooper	0	c Moore, b Manson	6
Extras	4	Extras	10
Total	70	Total	229

BANGALORE.

First Innings.

Mr Moore run out	21
Mr Hanson, c Braithwaite, b Pereira	6
Mr Manson run out	104
Mr Cooper, c Pereira, b Braithwaite	44
Mr Jayaram, b Pereira	133
Mr Standage batting	14
Extras	27
Total	333

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The General Officer Commanding proceeded on a month's privilege leave on Saturday. During his absence the District and the Station of Bombay will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Hardy, 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment.

A party of one Daffadar and seven Sowars of the 13th Lancers, and one Daffadar and eleven Sowars of the 18th Lancers will arrive at Bombay on the 12th instant to proceed to Persia by the R. I. M. S. Lawrence sailing about the 15th idem for Mohammerah, via Bushire.

The Government of India have decided that an officer in military employ below the rank of Field Officer, who is suffering from disability contracted in and by the performance of duty, shall be entitled to the services of a nurse or nurses if considered necessary by competent military authority. For this purpose the services of members of Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service will, if available, be utilised; otherwise a private nurse or nurses may be engaged.

The offer of the Bhurtpur State to send its Imperial Service Transport Corps to Tibet has been accepted by the Government of India.

We hear from Home that the Army Council have accepted in principle Lord Kitchener's scheme of redistribution of the garrison in India. There may, however, be modifications in detail before effect is given to the proposals. It will necessarily take several years to carry out the plan, as it involves the building of barracks and lines on an extensive scale.

RACING AT POONA.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

There was a large attendance at the extra meeting to-day and the racing was excellent.

The Small Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50 or over, 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr A A Amer's c a h Caravan, 7st 10lbs ....Heeroo 1
Mr G S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Redlips, 7st 4lbs ....Hoyt 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi, 6st 12lbs.......... Kamad 3

Also ran:—Napier 8st. 8lbs. Bandit II 8st. 2lbs. Reflector 7st. 10lbs. Young Shahin 8st. 7lbs. Tommy Titus 7st. 4lbs. Shirazi 6st. 6lbs. and Akyab 7st. 1lb.

Betting:—2 to 1 Swazi, 3 to 1 Caravan, 6 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Swazi, Caravan and Redlips lead out Swazi leading at the bend. Up the straight the field bunched up. Caravan under the whip came out and won by three-quarters of a length; half a length between second and third. Time.—1 min 10 1-2 secs.

The Lilliput Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second. Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Y Yumassee's b a h Yerbo 6st 9lbs..........Melson 1
Mr R S S's c a h Mint 9st..........Heeroo 2
Mr G H S Mahomed and Saif's g a h Mooreed 8st 4lbs..........Robinson 3

Also ran:—Rose 10st. 7lbs., Paleface 9st. 5lbs Firdosi 8st. 8lbs. Dispute 8st. 3lbs. Buktawar 8st Mosumma 7st. 12lbs., Malabar 7st. 7lbs., Gold 7st 3lbs. Clever Boy 7st. 1lb. Random 7st. Young Gazelle 6st. 12lbs.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Mooreed, 4 to 1 Mint, 5 to 1 Yerbo, 6 to 1 Random.

Euphrates led with Random but Mint soon came up and at the bend Yerbo shot out and going away won easily by three lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 10 1-5secs.

The Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr R S S's bl aus g Comeback 9st 4lbs ....Elliott 1
Mr Kelso b aus m Russley Rose 9st 5lbs...Heeroo 2
Mr Galstaun's br e m Psalm 9st 13lbs ...Robinson 3

Also ran:—Gun Metal 9st. 6lbs., Min 9st. 1lb., Idleness 8st. 13lbs., Bestman II 8st. 12lbs., S. P. 7st. 13lbs., Picture 7st. 10lbs., Qeen Cole 7st. 3lbs., Annie Laurie 6st. 4lbs., and Tight Lace 6st.

Betting: 2 to 1 Psalm, 6 to 1 Comeback, 3 to 1 Russley Rose, 4 to 1 Min and Idleness, 5 to 1 S. P., 6 to 1 Bestman.

Idleness came away followed by Russley Rose the field closing in at the bend. Here Comeback left the others and won comfortably by 1 1-2 lengths, a head between second and third. Time—1min. 35 1-2secs.

Second Small Arab Consolation Plate.—Distance—five furlongs.

Mr Jarool bin Talib's g a h Kismut 8st 8lbs.Foster 1
Mr Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 7st 4lbs.Hoyt 2
Mr J Anthony's b a h Saizer 8st 5lbs ....Native 3

Also ran:—Haji 9st. Toby 9st. Mudmie 8st. 8lbs Kasim Pasha 8st. 5lbs. Cardigan 8st. 2lbs. The Emperor 8st. 2lbs. Arab Maid 7st. 13lbs. Shahoon 7st. Cleverman 7st. 7lbs. Black Peines 7st. 7lbs.

Betting: Evens Kishmut and Cardigan; 3 to 1 against Bumblepuppy. 5 to 1 Saizer.

Coming down the straight Saizar showed up but Kismut came strongly under the whip and won by a length and 3-4.; length divided second and third, Time—1min. 11secs.

The Yerrowda Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third. Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance.—1 mile.

Aga S Shah's b e h Carburton 7st 9lbs..........Kamad 1
Mr Robert's br aus g Dumbell 7st 4lbs..........Elliott 2
Mr L K Urs b aus g Gum 7st 5lbs..........Melsom 3

Also ran:—Dulcimer 9st. 13lbs. Adelaide 9st. 11lbs. Glen Albyn 8st. 6lbs. Planet 7st. 7lbs. Miss Villiers 7st. 6lbs. Gnullo 7st. 2lbs. Rossi 6st.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Carburton. 4 to 1 Dumbel 10 to 1 Gun and longer odds the rest.

Dumbell took a substantial lead of four lengths but was collared, Carburton came through and running easily won by four lengths. Two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 48secs.

The Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance 1 mile.

Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan, 6st 12lbs ...Kamad 1
Mr M G and A Ananji's b a h Hydery, 9st 8lbs ....Foster 2
Mr Peel's g a h Precious, 8st .... Murphy 3

Also ran:—Gallant 9st 11lbs. Narunji 9st. 7lbs. Money Spinner 8st. 4lbs. Young Kohinoor 8st. 1lb. Kour Saheb 7st 5lbs. Sapphire 7st. 4lbs. Napoleon 7st. 4lbs. Skylark 7st. Duldul 6st. Erhan 6st.

Betting: Evens Precious, 4 to 1 Hyderi, 5 to 1 Money Spinner and Young Kohinoor; 5 to 1 Arbistan and Narunji, 8 to 1 Napoleon.

Young Kohinoor led to the five furlongs where Money Spinner came up. At the half mile Hyderi, Precious and Arbistan came into line the two last named leading to the quarter where Hyderi displaced Precious. Won by a length and a quarter, neck between second and third. Time—1min, 53secs.

Civil; and Military Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100 third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance.—furlongs.

Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar 12st 3lbs ....Capt Meynell 1
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surhan 8st 9lbs Owner, 2
Mr Beck's g a g Toby 8st 6lbs ....Melsom 3

Also ran:—Borderer 11st. 9lbs.; Marquis II 11st.; Fiddler 10st. 13lbs.; Bugler 10st. 10lbs.; Harpagos 90st. 8lbs.; Wild Plungger 10st. 6lbs.; Eager 10st. 4lbs.; Selim 10st.; Bikamir 9st. 12lbs.; Khaliffa 9st. Bumblepuppy 9st. 2lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Avatar, 5 to 1 Toby and Marquis, longer odds the others.

Scamperdale led off with Bugler in close attendance. On entering the straight Avatar got up and after a close finish won by a length. Neck betw 3n second and third. Time 1min. 29secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 19TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 19th August. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dunbar, Mr D G	Anderson, Mr H E
Goad, Mr L B	Roome, Mr G W
Muir, Mr and Mrs	Ovenden, Mr W
Lyon, Lt C G	Rodd, Mr W
Birt, Miss	MacKellar, Mr F
Smith, Mrs C	Smith, Mr C
Scott, Lt C V	Woodall, Mr T
Ravenscroft Lt N L	Taylor, Mr J
Scott, Miss	Clark, Mr W
Holwell, Mr C A	Higgins, Mr T
Cunningham, Mrs J S and 2 infants	Hoskins, Mr J
	Mackenzie, Mr D
Leonard, Mr	West, Mr H
Green, Mr H	Hatchard, Mr
Pearne, Mr R F	Hayward Mrs
Weil, Mr C P	Nicolls, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Lean, Mr	Francis, Mr A H
Johns, Mr J	Yorstoun, Major M E
Dundas, Capt R	Storrocks, Mr and Mrs A
Smith, Mr B C	Strain, Mr
Chenevix, Trench Mr	Congreve, Mr F L
Drew Mr W W	Heath Capt M G
Innes, Mr C E	Vaekaria, Mr M R
Robertson, Mr W J	Chandabhoy Mr S N
Battye, Capt A B	Smith, Capt and Mrs A
Belcham, Mr G H	Moore, Mr T D
Nicholl, Mr J	Robertson, Mr J M
White, Lt A W	Oldham, Ferrar, Mrs
Creais, Mr and Mrs H	Graham, Mr C E
Dickinson, Capt W	Gould, Mr E
Hampden, Capt O R	Roberts, Mr W
Boyd, Mr D J	Pope, Mr A W
Brerelon, Mr H J	Muir, Mr A H
Murison, Capt C C	Cotton, Mr
Anderson, Capt W	Bagshawe, Mr L
Lowsley, Lt P H	Stebbing, Mr E P
Winter, Mr E T	Pugh, Mr L P E
Chichgar Mr T H	Holzmann, Mr B
Bidwell, Capt R F	Palmer, Mr A J and Miss
Paterson Brown, Mr	Wakefield, Mr and Mrs
Gregory, Mr C M	Marsden, Mr R E

FROM BRINDISI.

Strachey, Major J	Harrison, Major T

FROM PORT SAID.

Starros, Mr P	Coroneos, Mr L

FROM ADEN.

Burton, Capt A de S	Roberts, Sergt
Mackie, 2nd M Sergt	Cuthbert, Corpl
Cracknell, Sergt	Masters, Corpl
Wilkins, Sergt	Innes, Sergt

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CENTURIES BY J. N. MODY AND BELGAUMWALLA.

THE return match between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana, which was played on the ground of the former on Saturday, resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the visitors by three wickets and 237 runs. The match was a remarkable one in several ways, and three separate records were created all by the Parsee Gymkhana. To start with, in the whole series of matches between the two Gymkhanas extending over a period of 20 years a total of over 300 has never before been compiled, and the Parsees' innings of 334 for seven wickets therefore establishes a record. Again in no previous match between the two Gymkhanas have two individual scores of three figures ever been put up by one side, and the centuries of Mody and Belgaumwalla create a second record for these matches. The third record was the defeat of the Bombay Gymkhana by three wickets and 237 runs by far the heaviest ever inflicted by either side in these matches. From the point of view of Bombay Gymkhana supporters the match was almost as disappointing as the Presidency-Parsee match, and the only redeeming feature in the cricket of the European eleven was the batting of Major C. G. Carnegy and Lieutenant A. P. Langhorne of which more anon.

Advantage was taken of the day being a Bank Holiday to make the match a whole day one, and a start was made punctually at 11-30. J. S. Milne, who reappeared in the team after an absence of several weeks with his usual luck, won the toss for his side and the Gymkhana started with the advantage of having the first knock on a wicket which promised to play true. Aston and Powell, the first batsmen, began the innings in a style that indicated a big score, but unfortunately just as they were settling down, the first named played one of Watcha's deliveries on to his wicket. Powell followed very soon afterwards falling to a good catch in the slips by Pavri off H. D. Kanga, thus two of the best batsmen on the side were disposed of for 21 runs between them, of which Powell claimed 13 largely the result of a hit for three which was increased to seven by an overthrow. With A. P. Langhorne and Carnegy together the only stand in the innings was made. Both batsmen played slow, cautious cricket being content to run the score up by singles. Before a separation was effected they had placed their side in a fair way to making a respectable score and had taken some of the sting out of the bowling which, although they never attempted to take liberties with, they played with confidence. Langhorne, who was first to go was playing very steady cricket when he allowed one of Watcha's slow deliveries to get round his defence. This was a real misfortune for the Gymkhana and was the harbinger of a series of disasters which made the rest of innings a fiasco. Milne, who succeeded, got three singles and was then caught and bowled by Watcha in attempting to drive that bowler out of the ground. J. A. D. Langhorne, who followed, looked like making a stay, but after he had scored six he was unfortunately run out by Carnegy who misjudged a run to cover point. Coombs succeeded, only to be run out almost immediately, and although the advent of Stileman temporarily stopped the rot, it was only for a few overs, as Carnegy who had played a cricketer's innings allowed a ball from Commissariat to get round his defence. The old Cliftonian, who has on several occasions this season given a glimpse of the form which a few years ago placed him in the front rank of Presidency batsmen, always seems to be able to rise to big occasions and curiously enough, with A. P. Langhorne, proved for the second time this season against the Parsee Gymkhana his ability to make runs, when the rest of the side could not look at the bowling. His 33 was the result of an hour and a half's batting and some idea of the caution he showed may be gathered from the fact that his innings included 17 singles. After his dismissal the wickets of Stileman, Stiffe, and Reid fell rapidly and the innings closed for the poor total of 97, a much smaller score than at one time seemed probable.

The Parsees started their innings after tiffin and from the commencement the Gymkhana were very heavily handicapped in the absence of their wicket-keeper, Philbrick, Stiffe proving a poor substitute in that position, although to his credit it must be said he gave away very few byes. He, however, missed several catches which were in large degree responsible for the big total compiled by the Parsees. Pavri and Parekh made a stand for the Parsees but neither of them did much and it was not until H. D. Kanga and Belgaumwalla got together that the bowling showed signs of lamentable weakness. Both batsmen laid about them in Jessopian style and after Kanga's dismissal for 41, J. N. Mody, who succeeded, hit the tired bowling to all parts of the ground reaching his hundred in a little over an hour. Coombs came in for severe punishment and Ainsworth was hit to the boundary nearly every second ball he sent down. Mody retired when he reached his hundred, and a few minutes, later a short adjournment was made for tea. On the resumption of play, Belgaumwalla who had Commissariat as a partner made hay of the bowling and also had the distincton of making a hundred, on reaching which the game was given up. The Gymkhana slackened perceptibly in their efforts in the field during the last hour and Aston and R. Reid, after Coombs, Ainsworth, Stileman, Milne and Powell had had a long turn with the leather, were kept on unchanged for three quarters of an hour sending down long hops and full pitches to the batsmen who mowed them to all parts of the ground with delightful nonchalance and frequency. The Gymkhana bowlers' figures under these circumstances are hardly worth reproduction. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr A H S Aston, b Watcha	8
Mr S N Powell, c Pavri, b H Kanga	13
Lieut A P Langhorne, b Watcha	21
Major C G Carnegy, b Commissariat	33
Mr J S Milne, c and b Watcha	3
Capt J A D Langhorne, run out	6
Mr K E Coombs, run out	0
Mr G C Stileman, st Chothia, b Lala	9
Capt A F E Stiffe, b Commissariat	3
Mr J L Ainsworth, not out	1
Mr R Reid, c H Kanga, b Lala	0
Extras	0
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsee Gymkhana,

	B	R	M	W
Watcha	102	26	5	3
Kanga	60	42	1	1
Lala	40	20	2	2
Commissariat	20	9	0	2

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr Pavri, b Ainsworth	14
Mr Parekh, b Coombs	5
Mr H D Kanga, c J A Langhorne, b Stilemann	41
Mr Belgaumwalla, not out	100
Mr J N Mody, retired	100
Mr Commissariat, run out	21
Mr Lalla, b Reid	23
Mr Chothia, c Powell, b Reid	6
Mr Dastur, not out	4
Mr Watcha, did not bat	
Extras	20
Total (for 7 wkts)	334

LONDON University has this year, for the first time, organized a holiday course for students wishing to improve their knowledge of English; and about 200 foreigners—teachers and students on holiday—have availed themselves of the classes at the Imperial Institute. The new departure is accounted a great success, and this course will undoubtedly be repeated each year henceforward. The students and their friends gave a concert in the Jehanghir Hall. It was a polyglot affair. and of varying quality, but most interesting, for each of those who sang, played, or acted, contributed something in his or her own language. Some French students gave a very spirited performance of a scene from Racine's "Les Plaideurs," and the items ranged from a Rubinstein Polonaise, played on the pianoforte by a German lady, to a feudal sword dance with an accompanying chant by a Japanese. The folk songs of the Scandinavians, the Swiss, the Germans, and the Dutch were perhaps the most welcome, because of their comparative novelty, but everything was enjoyable.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

PARLIAMENTARY REPUTATIONS IN THE PAST SESSION.

AN eminent educational expert has just been predicting the downfall of Parliamentary institutions in this country the one thing that has hitherto enabled the average Briton to place his hand on his heart and thank God that we are not as other nations. This prediction was not made in so many words, but the meaning seems clear. They were used by Mr. J. W. Headlam in a lecture at the Cambridge University Extension summer meeting on "the England of To-day." Perhaps a more suitable title would have been "The England of To-morrow" or "The England of the Day after To-morrow;" but let that pass. Englishmen, in the last few years, said the learned lecturer, were no longer satisfied with the freedom which they used complacently to contemplate, and they had begun to seek for efficiency. The problem thus set was an extremely interesting one, and was a natural outgrowth of changes in our civilization. It was obviously true that the greatest amount of freedom was not compatible with the greatest amount of efficiency in organization. Efficiency of organization required the sacrifice of the individual to the welfare of the community. There could be no doubt that at present England in this question of efficiency in Government left much to be desired. The explanation was largely to be found in historic causes. He thought that the great movement of the present century would be the gradual encroachment of the Crown upon smaller institutions, and the gradual building up of a great bureaucracy similar to the state of affairs in France. Still the Houses of Parliament will not be swept away in our lifetime, and we may for the present watch with interests the careers of the men who occupy the foremost places in the Legislative. The Houses separated on Monday for their very long vacation, and in accordance with time-honoured custom the newspapers next day passed in judgment the work of the Session. There is a consensus of opinion that from every point of view the result of the labours of his Majesty's Faithful Lords and Commons is about as barren and unsatisfactory as it could possibly have been, but every body wonders why there was any result at all. When the Session opened, not one person in a hundred thought that it would survive more than a few weeks at most and the Ministerial programme seems almost to have been framed with that idea in view. Why Mr. Balfour is still Prime Minister, let the Alexeieffs, the Kuropatkins and the Stossels of the Front Opposition Bench explain. It is always interesting at the close of a Session especially when a general election cannot be far off to read the judgment passed on the principal players of the Parliamentary stage by accomplished and conscientious critics. Naturally these judgments are more or less coloured by the politics of the judges, but on the whole there is as close an approach to impartiality as can be expected in a country governed by the party system. On all hands there is full recognition of the unique position gained by that energetic little Welshman, Mr. Lloyd George, though the "Times" in keeping with the fatherly style it has recently adopted "vis-a-vis" the member for Carnarvon says he shows a tendency to "imperil his reputation by an excessive production of epigrammatic and stinging jokes in the style of Mr. Timothy Healy." To give Mr. Lloyd George his due, his jokes are seldom wanting in good taste and by nobody are they apparently more enjoyed than by Mr. Balfour who is mostly the object of the former's ready wit. Mr. Alfred Kinnear, a very old Parliamentary hand, includes Mr. Lloyd George amongst what he calls "the epoch-making Liberals or the younger of the competitionwallahs making for office in the next Radical Government." The other members in Mr. Kinnear's list are Mr. Runciman, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Robson, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Mr. Lough. What about Mr. Emmott? He surely will be included in the next Liberal Ministry though of course he cannot like Mr. Lloyd George aspire to Cabinet rank. Of the larger fry on the Opposition side, in other words the ex-Ministers the "Times" says, rightly I think, that Mr. Asquith alone can be said to have improved his position by his ready and impressive debating power and his presentation of extreme views in a moderate way, but it is doubtful if Sir Edward Grey has somewhat lost ground at any rate on his own side "by his too great eagerness to assure his more advanced associates that he is not a Whig of the old school." but Prediction politically and otherwise is dangerous, I venture to prophesy that even if Mr. Asquith leads the Liberals in the next Parliament he will never be Prime Minister of England. Sir Edward Grey will, if he lives. What the "Times" has to say about the two leading members of the Government as reconstructed is worth reproducing. "Mr. Balfour, if he has not altogether maintained the credit he won in previous years by his dialectical skill and his gift of managing a mixed body like the House of Commons, has, in circumstances, of great difficulty, and with a following, to some extent disorganized, displayed remarkable adroitness and patience, crowned at the last by practical success in baffling the varying schemes of the Opposition to damage the Government and to precipitate a dissolution. His physical powers have not always been at their best, and in handling the difficult questions raised by the illegitimate seizures of British ships by Russian war vessels, some of them not properly commissioned, he has failed to impress Parliament with the conviction that he has fully realized the urgency as well as the gravity of the subject. The Government, and particularly the Foreign Secretary, have a very important and far-reaching success to put to their credit in the Anglo-French Agreement, and the establishment of continuously improved relations with France. Lord Lansdowne may also be congratulated on the combined firmness and tact with which he has averted the danger of friction with Russia over the Tibetan question." The "Times" also deservedly pats on the back the successors of Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain, but I understand that while Mr. Austen Chamberlain satisfy all the requirements of the Treasury Mr. Lyttelton is far more efficient on the Treasury Bench than he is at his desk in Downing-Street. But this was only to be expected from a man who was pitchforked from the Bar to a Secretary-ship of State without absolutely any previous Ministerial experience. The name of Mr. Brodrick is not mentioned—a new experience for the present Secretary for India.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Owing to the exigencies of the Post Office I was unable to remain quite to the end—the bitter end as it proved—of what the new Indian contributor of the "Times" calls "the annual festival of India's afternoon "matinee" at Westminster." My comments on the concluding scenes of the comedy, melodrama, or tragedy whichever it was, were necessarily much condensed. I am indebted to one of the London papers for the following succinct account of what occurred after I left. "Mr. Weir complained of the great poverty and destitution that existed in certain classes in India, and said there was no more oppressive burden on the people than the salt tax. The attendance on the Opposition benches fell to the total of two while Mr. Weir was advocating improved treatment for the native soldiers in India. They ought to be much better housed. There was not a ruler of a native State, declared the hon. member, amid cries of "Agreed," who did not provide superior accommodation for his ordinary soldiers. Mr. Weir then turned to land tenure, and he appealed to the Secretary for India to abolish the practice which existed in certain provinces of imprisoning poor people unable to pay their rents. Called to order for travelling to the highlands of Scotland, and for stating that near his own home there witches were burnt 150 years ago, Mr. Weir passed to irrigation and technical education. One-half the thirty Ministerialists present groaned, as the hon. member held upon his way, and seven o'clock neared, and the form of another Scotch Radical, Mr. Caldwell, was descried at a familiar haunt behind the front

Opposition bench. After a further call to order for irrelevancy, however, Mr. Weir suddenly exhausted his resources, Mr. Caldwell did not rise, and the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair was agreed to. The formal resolution was forthwith voted in committee." Speaker Gully has a keen sense of humour and in spite of the restraints of his almost sacred position he occasionally has a little joke, I am told that when Mr. Weir turned from the woes of defaulting ryots to what used to occur in his own beloved Highlands, the Speaker with a twinkle in his eye asked the hon. gentleman if the particular part of the Empire he was then referring to was in India! Mr. Weir appears to have been inexpressibly shocked at the idea, but he did not allow Mr. Gully's ill-timed pleasantry to curtail the flow of his stimulating eloquence. The comments of the Press on the whole debate are not very illuminating, being for the most part of the stereotyped character. There is of course the customary and slightly hypocritical lamentation over the wickedness of the Government in compelling the Budget to be discussed when few members are still in town and when therefore a large attendance of members is impossible. Even the "Times" writer previously alluded to refers to the "Scandal of Indian questions being invariably relegated to the last effective day of the Session" and is aghast at the "spectacle of a calm and empty House." From internal evidence I should say that the successor of Sir W. W. Hunter has not long returned from India. When he has had a little more experience where he will discover that the date of the Indian "matinee" makes no difference whatever in the number of M.P.'s who can be got to listen to it. There have been occasions when the annual statement on the Indian finances has been made comparatively early in the Session. But the benches on both sides, and in every part of the House were as sparsely occupied as a week ago. A good number of members can always be relied on to listen to an interesting debate let the subject be what it may, barring of course "hypothec"! But it seems to be the fate of India that, with one or two exceptions, the only members who make a study of or rather who make speeches on Indian questions are amongst the dullest members of an assembly conspicuous for its dulness. Now if Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Winston Churchill would devote to the mastery of Indian affairs the time one devotes to Church polity, the other to Non-Conformist grievances and the third to anti-Chamberlainism what a difference it would make. Why Mr. Bradlaugh with all the prejudice that his peculiar views on religious and social topics excited never failed to secure a full House when he made a set speech on India, and not the least attentive of his audience would be the men who beat a hasty retreat the moment a Samuel Smith, a Herbert Lewis, or a Galloway Weir is "on his legs."

"THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION."

For the first time in its history the British Association which is meeting this year at Cambridge has for its President a Prime Minister, and I am not sure that the President will be followed after this year's experience. Needless to say Mr. Balfour's address was interesting, but it showed unmistakable evidence of hurried preparation and it is surprising that the Premier should have been able to get through his task so well considering the enormous demands made upon his time, by politics and—golf! The subject of his address which was not nearly so long as those Presidential addresses usually are—perhaps not a fault in itself—was called by the author "Reflections suggested by the new Theory of matter." His theory is that the new or electric theory of matter—which maintains that electricity is the reality of which matter is only the sensible expression—will necessitate many alterations in our conception of the universe. It will no longer be possible to hold that if the heat of a sun were dissipated through space its whole energy would be exhausted. "On the contrary, the amount thus lost would be absolutely insignificant compared with what remained stored up within the separate atoms. The system in its corporate capacity would become bankrupt—the wealth of its individual constituents would be scarcely diminished. When the sudden appearance of some new star in the telescope field, gives notice to the astronomer that he, and perhaps, in the whole universe, he alone, is witnessing the conflagration of a world, the tremendous forces by which this far-off tragedy is being accomplished must surely move his awe. It may seem singular," said Mr. Balfour "that down to, say, five years ago our race has, without exception, lived and died in a world of illusions; and that its illusions have not been about things remote or abstract, things transcendental or divine, but about what men see and handle, about those 'plain matters of fact' among which common sense daily moves with its most confident step and most self-satisfied smile." Finally he thinks that natural science as it grows must lean more, not less, upon the "idealistic interpretation of the universe." The amiable enthusiasts of the Psychical Society to say nothing of the lesser lights of the Spiritualist world are much pleased as they have reason to be with Mr. Balfour's discourse.

SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL, AND THE IRISH UNIONISTS.

Although it seemed pretty clear from Ministerial utterances as well as other indications that Sir Antony MacDonnell is to leave Dublin Castle as soon as Mr. Wyndham is able to save his face, the Protestant party in Ireland seem to be doubtful of the Chief Secretary's intentions and are continuing their plans for the ex-Lieutenant-Governor's overthrow. Colonel Saunderson, M.P., who may be regarded as the leader of the Irish Unionists, is very frank on the subject. Addressing a gathering of Orangemen convened to commemorate the relief of Derry, the pugnacious Colonel declared that as long as Sir A. MacDonnell, remained under Secretary for Ireland the present strained relations between Irish Unionists and his Majesty's Government would be unaltered. They had, he went on to say, opposed and they meant, if spared next Session, to oppose any departmental legislation connected with Ireland brought forward by the Government "There were two Bills this year brought forward by Government"—presumably the Land Act Amendment Bill and Irish Labourers Bill. "They opposed them both and blocked them with the result that the Government had to abandon them. That, he added was done as a protest against the continued power of Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell. Colonel Saunderson rather fancies himself as the expression goes and constant antagonism with foemen like the sharpshooter of the Nationalist party has undoubtedly made him alert, but he apparently does not realise that such speeches of that form which I have just quoted make it more difficult for Mr. Wyndham to sacrifice his distinguished subordinate. If it be true as is generally supposed that Sir Antony MacDonnell would never have been under Secretary for Ireland any more than Sir Edward Bradford would have been Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, but for his Majesty, one would have expected at least a little more moderation of language from the head of the party which styles itself the Loyal Party. Whether in the circumstances the selection of Sir A. P. MacDonnell, a Roman Catholic and a Home Ruler, to be chief of the permanent Administration in Ireland was altogether wise is another matter. That it was a courageous appointment is undeniable and it seemed suitable at a moment when unaccustomed emotions had been stirred in the sister isle by the tactfulness displayed by Edward VII on the occasion of his first visit after succeeding to the Throne. But a great deal of water has flown under London Bridge since that memorable event and to-day we do not hear quite so much about the "New Spirit" abroad in Ireland. This Anderson incident, from whatever point of view it is approached, appears to have brought us back into the old days of religious intolerance and sectarian bitterness—the two curses of Ireland and indeed of any country where they exist. Another device for ridding Ireland of the obnoxious presence of Sir A. P. Macdonnell is to try and make out that the present arrangement by which, while still a Member of the Council of India, his services are lent to the Irish Government is an injustice to India. One of Mr. Brodrick's latest Parliamentary Acts before the prorogation was to give the follwing reply to an unstarred question asked by Mr. T. Corbett, Conservative member for North Down:—"The number of members of the Council of India was formerly 15, but under the Act 52 and 53 Vict., c. 65, it may be gradually reduced to 10 by the exercise of this power it has been reduced to 12, at which figure it now stands. There is at least one precedent for one of the members undertaking employment under another department of the State, for a period not strictly defined, without resigning his membership of Council. I refer to Sir James Mackay's recent mission to China." Sir James Mackay's absence from the Council however lasted only a year namely from October 1901 to October 1902. Sir Antony MacDonnell has been absent from the Council since January 1903, in fact I am not sure that he has formally taken his seat at the board in Whitehall. That a member of Council can be away for nearly two out of ten years is certainly a rather curious proceeding. When Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley was appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus and Sir Henry Norman became Governor of Jamaica they resigned their seats in the Indian Council; but in these days we have the privilege of living under the easy-going sway of a Prime Minister who, as his Cambridge address is thought to prove, cares no more for tradition than for anything else in "this world of make-believe," as his colleague Mr. Lyttelton calls it.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

No one who is acquainted with the writer of this letter would accuse him of any antagonism to the Salvation Army. He has always defended it and even was one of a small minority who ventured to disapprove of the somewhat high-handed manner in which "Colonel" Tucker and his friends were treated by the late Sir Frank Souter in the earlier days of the Army's Mission in India. It is one of the many tributes to the power of King Edward that "General" Booth is now the special pet of people who until his Majesty invited him to the Royal Palace regarded him as a sort of lunatic and an unmitigated nuisance. We are in danger of making too much of "General" Booth and if we are not careful we shall soon witness the spectacle of the Archbishop of Canterbury beating a big drum in the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral and see revival services in Westminster Abbey with the scholarly Canon Henson aided by the burly Bishop Welldon inviting the Duchesses of May Fair to come to the penitent form. There is another point, to which Mr. George Kebbell with a certain amount of courage calls attention this morning. Here is what Mr. Kebbell says:—In 1892 "General" Booth, who even then was admittedly enjoying a yearly income of £800,000 charitable funds, was heckled right and left with regard to the application of this enormous revenue, which now probably is more like a million. There was no personal attack upon that gentleman, but he was almost universally urged to take the ordinary busines-like precautions for protecting the funds. "General" Booth eventually consented to the appointment of a committee of investigation; and Mr. Kebbell admits that, although the members of the committee were named by the General himself, not a single words of objection could be, or was, taken to any one of them. This committee found, "inter alia," "that adequate legal safeguards do not exist to prevent misapplication." The committee further advised that "General" Booth should have joined with him another gentleman as trustee. A few days afterwards "General" Booth issued a manifesto in which he said:—"As to the remaining suggestion—that further safeguards should be provided for the conservation of the property in the future—I can only at present say that, while anxious to afford every possible security to this end, I cannot think it wise to make any sudden or serious changes." Mr. Kebbell now asks the "General" whether he thinks after the lapse of 12 years the appointment of a co-trustee would be one of those "sudden or serious changes." I have heard it argued that the Salvation Army ought to publish its accounts. "General" Booth may perhaps think that there is no more reason why this should be done than the Society of Jesus should issue to the world their balance sheet—a thing no body demands. Still "General" Booth would be wise in his own interests not to turn a deaf ear to Mr. Kebbell's question. Apropos of the Salvation Army I have often wondered why "that good man" Mr. Stead never joined the Salvation Army with a view of succeeding "General" Booth when increasing years compelled the latter's retirement from the active management of the Army's multifarious affairs.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A gentleman, who describes himself as of the City Carlton Club and the North Hackney Constitutional Club, writes to the papers to say that he is not the individual of the same name who was one of the defendants in the passive resistance case heard at Hampstead. I should have thought this disclaimer was rather superfluous. One might just as well expect to read that Mr. Chamberlain of Highbury near Birmingham wishes it to be known that he is not the Mr. Chamberlain, who at a meeting of Free Traders held under the auspices of the Cobden Club, denounced the Tariff Reform League and all its works. A pushing trader of the name of John Smith for example might obtain a great deal of gratuitous and useful advertisement in this way. Without wishing to cast aspersions on the great tribe there must be many Smiths doing things every day that others of the same name would scorn to do.

Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., whose health broke down some weeks ago did not, I understand, benefit by the trip to Norway which he was advised to take and has indeed been much worse since his return. An improvement has occurred within the past forty-eight hours and unless there is a relapse it is hoped that he will gradually recover. But some weeks at least must elapse before he can be regarded as convalescent.

THE SHAH'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS AT BUSHIRE.

A correspondent writing from Bushire under date the 27th August says:—The evening of the 25th and the whole day of the 26 instant were really a festive time throughout the Persian Empire on account of the auspicious occasion of the birthday of H. I. M. Muzafer-e-din, the Shah-in-Shah of Persia. In Bushire especially which is an important place both commercially and politically where all the chief European Powers are represented, the day was really a gala day. His Excellency the Darya Beggy, the Governor of Bushire and the Gulf ports, spared no pains to make the occasion as grand as possible. On the 25th at 8 p.m. a reception was held at the Charbourj (Government House) where all the principal merchants, high Government officials and others were received by His Excellency, treated with genial kindness and served with refreshments. At night there was a good display of fireworks. The Charbourj, the "Amyria" (the Residence of the high officials of the Imperial Customs), the private residence of H. E. the Governor, all the principal buildings and the bazars were illuminated. Another reception was held at the Amyria at 10 p.m. where again all the merchants and principal citizens of the town of Bushire were received by Mons. Waffelaert, the Director-General of Imperial Customs in Southern Persia, who did everything in his power to make all his guests at home. All the flagstaffs of the Foreign representatives and the ships in harbour were dressed in honor of the occasion. At 8 a.m. on the 26th the usual Royal salute was fired from the saluting battery and was responded to by the H. M. S. Persepolis. During the day the Governor received the ceremonial visits of the Foreign Consuls and others.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh has replied as follows to a correspondent who asked him (1) whether he was of opinion that the defeats sustained by Unionist candidates at several recent by-elections were primarily due to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy; (2) whether he disagreed with Mr. Chamberlain's contention that, because of protection, food in France is cheaper than in England; (3) whether he was in favour of the proposed colonial conference to consider the fiscal question:—

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th. I am afraid that the time at my disposal does not admit of my entering into a correspondence which would cover all the points raised in your questions; but, writing quite generally, I should be inclined, so far as I myself am concerned to answer your questions in the affirmative. Probably the answer to the first would have to be more qualified than either of the others, by the consideration that, after a party has been in power for eight years it is less likely to command success by an election than in the earlier years of its existence.

Sir John Gorst has written as follows to a correspondent:—

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I have to say (1) that the statement that because of protection food in France is cheaper than in England is incorrect; (2) that tea, tobacco, and sugar can only be made cheaper, so far as our influence goes, by reducing the taxes imposed on the importation of those articles. I should rejoice to see this done, irrespective of Protection; but our revenue must increase and our expenditure diminish before such a result can be attained; (3) I agree with Mr. Chamberlain that Colonial preference cannot be given without taxing food. Until the Government have made up their minds to tax food, I thing they are wise not to call a colonial conference.

A reply to Mr. Chamberlain's Welbeck speech has been drafted by Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, and adopted by the executive committee of the Cobden Club.

There is no doubt, admits Mr. Shaw Lefevre in the course of the reply, that Mr. Cobeden held out strong hopes to farmers that they would be benefited ultimately by the repeal of the Corn Laws. His view of the future was that Free Trade, not only in corn, but in every other article of import, would result in greatly increased employment and better wages for labourers in the general trade and manufactures of the country, that this would re-act on agriculture by causing a greater demand for its produce, and that farmers would obtain a fair return on their capital. No one can study what took place after the adoption of Free Trade without coming to the conclusion that Cobdens anticipations were for 30 years fulfilled to a very remarkable degree, even without many of the conditions to which he attached such value. Between 1864 and 1878, the prosperity of the manufacturing districts reacted, as Cobden predicted, on agriculture. There was increased employment, and wages greatly improved. Prices of corn rose nearly to their former average, without their ruinous fluctuations. Prices of other farm products rose in a greater ratio. Farmers did well, and rents were again on the rise. It may be that some of this improvement was due to the other causes suggested by Mr. Chamberlain. But no one of any authority as a statesmen or economist ever doubted that the main cause was to be attributed to Free Trade. Thirty years after the adoption of Free Trade there began in 1878 a change of a very remarkable character. Prices of all articles of produce, but especially of wheat and other food, fell rapidly for many successive years. The cause of the great fall of prices has been attributed by the best authorities to the extension of railways in the United States, the Argentine Republic, South Russia, and India, opening out vast areas of land for wheat and other produce, and to the remarkable cheapening of carriage by sea. Whatever the cause the great fall of prices could not have been anticipated in 1846. Coincident with this fall of prices was another movement causing grave difficulties to farmers. Prosperity in the manufacturing districts of England, especially during and after the Franco-German war, created a demand for labour and a consequent rise of wages. Large numbers of farm labourers were tempted to leave the rural districts, and to work in towns or in mines. Mr. Chamberlain told his audience at Welbeck that agricultural labourers were driven away from the land by Free Trade and the consequent fall of prices, and by want of employment. Nothing could possibly be further from the fact. The labourers gave up work on the land of their own accord, in order to earn higher wages in other occupations. Farm wages consequently rose considerably. Both the labourers who went and the labourers who remained had the double advantage of higher money wages and greatly reduced prices of food and clothing.

It is also pointed out by Mr. Shaw Lefevre that the drain of labour from the land was greater between 1861 and 1881 than subsequently, that employment in rural districts has always been good and wages relatively high and that the reduction in the number of farm labourers has been due to the use of machinery and other economics in labour. Wages have increased by 20 per cent, since 1870, and the primery articles of diet are 50 per cent. cheaper. So far, then, from Free Trade bringing disaster to labourers of any class, it has brought far cheaper food, higher money wages, and fuller employment to a population enormously increased in number during the last 60 years, and it has done so to a degree which was never hoped for or predicted by its great authors.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A Blue Book (Cd. 2211) has been issued containing the 48th report of his Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, with appendix. The report relates to the examinations held under the directions of the Commissioners during 1903.

The Commissioners report with great regret the retirement in February 1903, of their late secretary, Mr. J. H. Lockhart, who was appointed in July 1887, and discharge his duties with distinguished ability. His place has been filled since Dec. 10 last by the appointment by the Prime Minister of Mr. Stanley Leaths, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The total number of cases in the hands of the Commissioners during 1903 was 40,491, of which 34,455 were decided and 6,036 are under consideration. The aggregate shows a decrease of 567 cases decided within the year. During 1903 the results of 274 competitions (excluding the Indian, Military, Naval, and Colonial services and examinations for promotion) were announced, of which 117 were open competitions. The examination held in August 1903, conjointly for Class I clerkships in the Home Civil Service, for the India Civil Service, and for Eastern cadetships, was attended by a total of 214 candidates. Tables are given which facilitate a comparison between the three groups of candidates. Second division clerks are now employed in 63 departments or sub-departments. An open competition for second division clerkships was held in October 1903 at which 1,507 candidates competed for 150 appointments. In pursuance of the practice referred to in the Commissioners' 9th report of allowing, in some cases, a further medical examination when the result of the first was unfavourable, the cases of 182 candidates were during the year under review reconsidered with reference to their physical qualifications. In 103 of these cases the unfavourable verdict was reversed, and the candidates were pronounced qualified and in 79 it was confirmed and the candidates finally rejected. Out of a total of 10,112 male candidates of all classes for whom certificates of qualification were granted during the past year, or who were otherwise reported qualified on the results of examination, 1,527 soldiers, 94 sailors, and 44 marines received appointments, making a total of 1,665. Of these, 1,334 candidates passed into the service of the Post Office. Fifty-one appointments were offered for open competition for the Civil Service of India, and were distributed as follows among the several Presidencies, &c.:—Upper Provinces of Bengal (i. e. the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces), 21; Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam), 13; Madras, 5; Bombay, 8; Burma, 4. In September 55 candidates who had completed their term of probation in this country came up for their final examination and were pronounced duly qualified for admission to the Civil Service of India. The annual examination for the Forest Service of India was held in June and July. Seventeen candidates attended, of whom nine, including one intended for the Soudan Forest Service, were selected for admission to Coopers Hill College. An examination was held also in June and July for appointments in the Indian Police Service. The examination was attended by 63 candidates, of whom 16, on their subsequently passing a qualifying examination in riding, were selected for appointment. Particulars are also given of the examinations for the military and naval and Colonial service.

The appendix contains correspondence relating to the Civil Service of India and to the Army entrance examinations.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

MR. BALFOUR ON MATTER.

The various sections of the British Association met at Cambridge, and addresses were delivered by the respective presidents.

The Senate House was crowded to hear the Bishop of Hereford's views on our primary and secondary schools. He dwelt on many defects of our elementary school system and unpreparedness of County Councils to do work thrown on them. With regard to the private schools, they should, he said, be liable to public inspection and required to take out licences.

"Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter" was the title of Mr. Balfour's presidential address. Describing the theory of the physical universe which obtained aboutthe end of the 18th century, Mr. Balfour pointed out how that conception had been modified by the development of the theory of the universal diffusion of ether through space, and by the discovery of the part played in nature by electricity. Two centuries ago electricity seemed but a scientific toy. It was now thought by many to constitute the reality of which matter was but the sensible expression. It was but a century ago that the title of an ether to a place in the universe was accepted. It seemed possible now that it might be the stuff out of which the universe was built.

Perhaps however, the most impressive alteration in the cosmical picture was in its veiw of the distant suns and their satellites. We could no longer hold that if the internal energy of a sun were as far as possible converted into heat which could be radiated away, that then the sun's whole energy would be exhausted. On the contrary the amount thus lost would be absolutely insignificant compared with what remained stored up within the separate atoms. The system in its corporate capacity would become bankrupt. The wealth of its individual constituents would remain undiminished. They would be side by side without movement, without affinity yet each however inert in external relations, the theatre of violent forces, by the side which those that shattered a world and revealed it as a flaming new star to the astronomer's telescope were negligible.

The irregular molecular movements which constituted heat, on which the very possibility of organic life seemed to hang, could not rival the kinetic energy stored within the molecules themselves. Yet this prodigious mechanism seemed outside the range of our immediate interests. We lived merely on its fringe. It had no promise of utilitarian value; it would not drive our mills; we could not harness into our trains. Yet not less did it stir the imagination. Its marvels were greater than those which, in the starry heavens, had from time immemorial moved the worship and wonder of mankind.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to contend that inductive logic altogether failed to deal with the problems suggested by the new theories, and that the theory of natural selection was inadequate, and arrivedat the conclusion that there is a certain inevitable incoherence in any general scheme of thought which is built out of materials provided by natural science alone. Natural selection worked only through utility. Our powers of sense-perception and calculation were worked out ages before they were effectively employed in searching out the secrets of physical reality. Natural selection possessed no power of provision. Our organs of sense-perception were not given us for purposes of research, nor was it to aid us in meting out the heavens or dividing the atom that our powers of calculation and analysis were evolved from the rudimentary instinct of the animal.

His first desire in what he had said had been to arouse in those who, like himself, were no specialists in natural science, the same absorbing interest which he himself felt in surely the most far-reaching speculation about the physical universe which had ever claimed experimental support; and if in so doing he had been tempted to hint his own personal opinion that as natural science grows it leans more, and not less, upon an idealistic interpretation of the universe, even those who least agreed might be disposed to pardon.

Extend the boundaries of knowledge as far as you pleased; draw the picture of the universe as you would; reduce its infinite variety to the all pervading ether; trace its evolution to the point of the development of the race and the birth of the scientific handful of men who looked round on the world, and, seeing, judged it and knew it for what it was—perform all these things, and though you might indeed have attained to science, in no wise would you have attained to a self-sufficing system of beliefs.

CLIMBING DOWN.

CONTRABAND PROTEST BY GREAT BRITANI AND U. S.

RUSSIA'S REPLY.

It seems that the reply to the Notes addressed to the Russian Government by Great Britain and the United States formally raising the question of the treatment of foodstuffs as contraband except when clearly shown to be destined for the use of a belligerent army or navy, will be conciliatory. The two Powers, while acting on parallel lines proceeded independently of one another.

It is understood in St. Petersburg that Russia will recognise the validity of the British and American view differentiating between conditional and absolue contraband and that the Russian reply to the last British Note will be couched in this sense.

Specific cases of seizure of British vessels and cargo complained of by Great Britain will probably be reserved for ulterior seasons.

The American case was presented to the Russian Government through Mr. McCormick, the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It follows the lines of the American declaration concerning contraband issued at the time of the Spanish-American War, and is couched in the form of a protest against the confiscation of flour on board the steamer Arabia.

The general American contention regarding coal, naphtha, etc., as set fourth in Mr. Hay's note of June 10, was also placed before the Russian Government.

Great Britain raises not only the question of the status of food stuffs, but the legality of sinking neutral ships. The British communication was presented through Sir Charles Hardinge. Its contentions are practically those embodied in the King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament.

It takes exception to the Russian doctrine concerning the contraband nature of foodstuffs, contests the right of Russia to sink neutral merchantmen, and demands compensation in the case of the Knight Commander.

With regard to foodstuffs consigned to a belligerent's port, Great Britain maintains that proof is necessary that the goods are intended for the belligerent's naval or military forces before they can be considered at contraband, and illustrates the contention by citing the case of the flour on board the Arabia, which, although consigned to a British firm in Yokohama, was declared contraband by the Vladivostok Prize Court.

Great Britain contends that the Russian doctrine is equivalent to a declaration that all foodstuffs consigned to a belligerent's port are unconditional contraband.

In conclusion, the British Note sets forth at length the case against the right to sink neutral ships as being contrary to international law and usage.

It appears there is a paper or magazine called the "Girl's Realm," wherein, as we note from the "Westminster Gazette," some lady authors have been replying to the question—"How did you choose your pseudonym?" Most of the replies seem rather characteristic of faminine irrelevance. Mrs. Craigie affirms that she chose the title of "John Oliver Hobbes," because "she was 22 at the time and feared her youth might prejudice the publishers and readers." Hence she chose a name which suggested a chaud-froid of Paradise Lost, the Vicar of Wakefield, and the Leviathan! She does not appear to have reflected how likely it was that the assumption of so grave a pseudonym might disappoint her serious readers. But the answer of the authoress of the "Heavenly Twins" is the most confounding:—"I did choose 'Sarah Grand' with a sense of the literary fitness of the name; but I did not mention the fact because it seemed so obvious." It does, Lucus, a non Lucendo. The lady who appeals to us favourably is Miss Gwendoline Keats who adopted the name of one of her rustic characters "Zack": "Feeling that Keats in Literature belonged to the poet." We take off our wide-awake to this clever and modest lady.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE TSAR AND HIS MINISTERS.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S FURTHER REVELATIONS.

Prince Kropotkin continues in the "Speaker" his criticisms of the Tsar and the methods by which autocratic rule is maintained. He speaks of the wretched condition of the peasantry, which repeated commissions have had under consideration.

"A new Commission," he says, "but on wider grounds, was nominated lately for the same purpose of investigating the conditions of agriculture by the Minister of Finances, Witte. The inquiry was to be conducted by the provincial and district Zemstvos, which had the right to invite land proprietors, peasants, and anybody else who could enlighten them in their investigations. M. de Witte had asked these notables fearlessly to speak out the truth, and so they did, as it appears from the minutes of the proceedings of some of the committees which were printed in full in the Russian papers. Some of the speeches, especially those of the peasant delegates, were extremely important—sometimes striking—and reminding one of the cashier of the French peasants in 1788. The conclusion of all these Commissions was unanimous. They condemned the general system of administration.

"The next step of the Government was thus indicated. It would have been to convoke a sort of Assembly of Notables for all Russia, in order to discuss the general measures to be taken. But here the Tsar interposed. Those who had spoken freely were punished; and Witte, who had organised the whole, had to leave the Ministry of Finances and to be satisfied with a honorary position of Ministre sans porte-feuille in the Committee of Ministers. Plehve became more powerful than ever."

At the convocation of The Hague Conference, he makes the remark that one important point has been overlooked in connection with this matter; namely, that by this act Nicholas II. only paid a tribute to a tradition long since established in Russia.

"Since 1780 the Russian Emperors have been constantly haunted by the idea of taking the initiative of progressive reforms in the law of nations. In 1780 Catherine II. inspired the League of Armed Neutrality, in order to oppose the claims on the sea of Great Britain and France. In 1800 a new league of neutrality was founded by Paul I. In 1815 we have had the Holy Alliance, founded by Alexander I. for opposing both the revolutionary spirit and the conquerors who might take advantage of it.

"Then already in 1816, the idea of a general disarmament was brought forward by Alexander I., who proposed to the Prince-Regent of Great Britain and to the different Continental Governments to make no new armaments, and to limit their standing armies to what they were at that time. It thus seems to be a family trait of the Russian Tsars to propose disarmament in Europe—and to crush down their own subjects at home.

"And finally, later on under Alexander II., several attempts were made for humanising warfare, and these attempts led to the St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868 and to the Brussels Conference of 1874, concerning the laws and usages of war.

"We know, of course," says Kropotkin in conclusion, "that even the best Emperors are as bad as the worst ones; and we are certain that the ruin of Russia has been brought so far that the extremely modest reforms advocated by the 'Quarterly Review' writer will be absolutely insufficient; but still it is good to note that one more Imperialist legend has thus been destroyed."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—August 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col R A Wahab CIE RE B
Mr J Cornes B Cov
Mr E L L Gasstin B
Mr G M Townshed B
Mr E E Slane B
Mr C H Wray B
Major F C Pereira IMS M
Mr E Wilkin Bo
Major W R Morton RE
Capt C B M Harris AVD
Capt W Selby DSO
Capt H H Southey 35 Cav
Capt R P Jackson 73 Carnatic I
Capt A H Longden 37 Dogras
Lieut W F Adair Zhob Levy Corps
Lieut N A Worledge 75 Carnatic I
Second-Lieut J B Usher.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col C J Dennys B 1 mo 20 days' furl
Major J Penny IMS B 3 mo MC
Major F H Eliot B Furl to Oct 15 1904
Major J J Cronin B 6 days' extraordinary leave
Mr W H C Minns, B Cov 5 days' extraordinary leave
Mr J H Monk-Smith B 6 mo MC
Mr E P Stabbing B furl to Sept 3 1904
Mr L O Clarke B 9 mo furl
Mr L E A Mansfield B 2 mo MC
Mr J S Brown B 1 week's furl
Mr A F Ryan B 2 mo furl
Mr C T Williams B furl to Nov 21 1904
Mr J W D Johnstone B 2 days' furl
Mr P Hawkins M 1 mo MC
Miss A M Benson Bo furl to Nov 26 1904
Lieut Col P M Carpendale 21 P 2 mo MC
Major B A Johnstone 61 Prs up to March 25 1905 on MC
Major A Nicholls 56 I 15 days
Major T H Henderson IA 6 mo M C
Major N A H Budd 116 I 6 mo M C
Capt M R W Nightingale 2-5 G R up to Dec 28 1904
Capt B R Daunt 121 Prs 6 mo MC
Capt G Knowles 2 Lrs up to Dec 14 1904
Capt W G Long IMS 5 mo
Capt W T Conway Poole IA 3 mo MC
Capt I U Battye QO Corps of Guides 2 mo MC
Lieut C B Stokes 3 Skinner's H 2 mo
Lieut B A R Blewitt Durham Light Inf 2 mo MC
Lieut H Lewis 37 Lrs 3 mo MC
Lieut A E J Lister IMS 1 mo MC
Lieut J H Gill IMS up to March 26 1905 on MC
Lieut T Mathew 95 I up to April 3 1905 on MC
Lieut C W A Holmes 116 I 2 mo MC
Lieut C O Cambell RIM 6 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col C J Dennys B
Major G H Baker IMS B
Major F H Elliott B
Capt C B Prall IMS B
Capt R R Vaughan B
Mr M Irving B Cov
Mr W R Bright B Cov
Mr H D Craik, B Cov
Mr H A Smith B Cov
Mr H S Rix B Cov
Mr R Sykes B Cov
Mr C E Wild B Co
Mr L F Robertson B
Mr F E Lowe B
Mr S T Jones B
Mr J W Davidson B
Mr R F C Wadman B
Mr G J St G Sedgley B
Mr J W D Johnstone B
Mr F E Bull B
Mr A H A Simcox Bo Cov
Mr S R Arthur Bo Cov
Major-Gen F W Kitchener
Brig-Gen F Abbott
Lieut-Col G F N Tinley 31 D C O Lrs
Lieut-Col W E Phillips 28 B
Major G J C Hall 12 Cav
Major G W Rawlins 12 Cav
Major F Churchill 64 Prs
Major R F R Formby IA
Major A Giles 13 Rajputs
Major A L Pilleau 105 Mahratta L I
Major E C Thwaytes I A
Capt P C Elliott Lockhart Q O Corps of Guides
Capt E B Cotter R A
Capt W C Anderson 1 G R
Capt F L Vincent 37 Lrs
Capt C R Wilkinson 52 S
Capt A H Longden 37 Dogras
Capt G McPherson I M S
Capt M B Pinchard I M S
Capt J L Rose 1 G R
Capt E M J Molyneux D S O 12 Cav
Capt A E Webb I A
Capt H B Meakin I M S
Capt A W Tuke I M S
Lieut HD McLaughlin Malwa Bhil Corps
Lieut G R A J Trotter 56 I
Lieut C G Hoare 39 C I H
Lieut C D Hitchins S T C
Lieut C H Marsh D S O 18 Tiwana Lrs
Lieut CA Milward 53 Sikhs
Lieut W P Crooksbank 1 GR
Lieut C V Ommanney 75 I
Commander G S Hewett RIM
Lieut R H H Hand R I M
Lieut E P Campbell R I M

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

SEPTEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, Perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Paramaribo interrupted (14-7-04)

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted, (4-8-03)

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St, Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (11-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all clases of telegrams, (18-2-04)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachto; Vladivostock route, (25-2-04)

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	2	38 a.m.	12	59
Teheran	4	12	12 a.m.	0	37
Suez	4	2	40 p.m.	0	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 4th September, 1904.

—	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M		M.
From Calcutta	0	51	0	1
Karachi	0	18	0	1
Madras	0	15	0	1

Reigate knew better. And so it wrs that London acquired a brilliant litterateur whose contributions, in the most convincing French, and in the most audacious F.O. style, to the columns of one of the earliest of the Society papers, attracted more than the languid interest of officialdom. So also it was that a Fellow of All Souls adjudicated on the fitness, or otherwise, of the Oxford undergraduate to fill a Taylorian scholar's gown. This was in 1868, the year in which the present Lord Monson was born.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

A "Reuter" telegram from Constantinople, Aug 13, says:—The matters in dispute between the United States and Turkey were settled to-day to the satisfaction of both Governments. The school question, which formed the most important subject of the American demands, has been settled by the extension to American schools in Turkey of the same treatment as that which is accorded to schools under the protection of other Powers. The adjustment of other pending affairs of secondary importance has been equally secured. Mr. Leishman, th [illegible] United States Minister here, is now telegraph [illegible] to Rear-Admiral Jewell, announcing that a set [illegible] ment has been reached, and instructing him to [illegible] the land betteries and depart.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Mr. Hay to-day ann [illegible] that the Turco-American incident had pra [illegible] closed with a victory for the United States [illegible] points.

Commenting on the announcement that t [illegible] culty has been amicably settled the "Figar [illegible] that it would be extremely interesting [illegible] precisely the terms of the concessions whi [illegible] ington has obtained from the Porte.

The attitude of the United States in th [illegible] as well as in the Moorish Question, shows [illegible] journal, that America intends to take h [illegible] a world-wide Power very seriously, an [illegible] will not allow any opportunity to interve [illegible] when American interests may be at stake. [illegible] reason it would be interesting to know [illegible] rights the Porte has conferred upon th [illegible] States by the acceptance of the latter's clai [illegible] Eastern question interests so many Powers, [illegible] possibilities of creating difficulties are so eas [illegible] the entrance upon the scene of a new Power, [illegible] the "Figro," which does not possess the tradit [illegible] of prudence and reserve of the European Concert [illegible] not a reassuring element for the future; and in thes circumstaces it will be understood, it adds, how necessary it is that information should be given concerning the arrangement which has given satisfaction to the demands of the Washington Cabinet.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Tripoli (Barbary), August, 14 ("Reuter")—Another difficulty, in which Italian interests are affected, has arisen at Derna. An Italian Consular Kavass has been arrested, beaten, put on board a Turkish gunboat, and taken to Benghazi by order of the Governor of Benghazi. The Italian Consul has protested against this treatment of the Kavass and demanded full and exemplary satisfaction.

A telegram of Aug 17 from the Rome correspondent of the "Standard" says:—The arrival is reported at Venice of the Turkish Mission charged to present to the King of Italy a collection of Assyrian weapons of great antiquarian value, the gift of the Sultan. After a short stay at Venice the Mission will go to Racconigi, where it will be ceremoniously received by his Majesty on Friday. According to well-founded reports the object of the Mission is to strengthen the friendly relations of the two countries. The Sultan regards Italy as deeply interested in the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Turkey, which in turn, excellent customer of the Italian naval workshops. It is also implied that the Mission is concerned with the question of Albania.

MACEDONIA.

Constantinople, Aug 11 ("Reuter").—Austrian Embassy to-day handed the Porte a note concerning the despatch of 11 more Austrian and Russian officers to Kossovo and Salonica, declaring that Austria upholds her decision and declines to discuss the matter.

MOROCCO.

The quarrel between Great Britain and the Moorish Government over the unlawful imprisonment and subsequent removal to Fez of El Djay, a British subject, and secretary to El Menebhi, the Sultan's ex-War Minister, has become critical, says the "Express" correspondent at Tangier. Two British warships on Aug. 15 anchored in the harbour there to uphold the protest of the British Consul. The crews of the ships have been permitted to wander about the town, the residents of which are in a state of much agitation.

The reply of the Moorish Government to the British protest regarding the confiscation of El Menebhi's property has been received in Tangier. According to the correspondent of the "Times" it is eminently unsatisfactory, consisting merely of vague charges against El Menebhi, whom the Sultan refuses to recognise as a protected British subject.

El Menebhi's secretary, who is also a British subject, was taken out of prison in Tangier on Aug. 13 and conducted under escort to Fez.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	4	4	20*
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	2	3	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	2	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli...	0	0	8
Water Division...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Vnknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals...	0	0	3
Total ...	9	7	81
Same date last year ...	8	5	77

one imported from Surat.

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	0

* Imported from Patan Satara Zilla.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	1	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	2	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	0	0	4
E Mazagon Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli...	0	0	5
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals...	0	0	10
Total...	4	4	88
Total plague deaths to date...	276,707	228,674	
Same date last year ...	18	15	82

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	2

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PORT ARTHUR DECLINES TO SURRENDER

MIKADO'S OFFER REFUSED.

"DEFEND THE FORTRESS TO THE LAST."

LONDON, August 19.

As was to be expected from so gallant a soldier as General Stoessel, he has refused to comply with the demand of the Japanese to surrender Port Arthur. The Mikado's offer to allow the non-combatants to be removed has also been rejected.

It is expected that the Japanese will make their great assault upon the city without delay, and the chances of the defenders holding out for long seem, in the desperate conditions that prevail, very remote.

NO SURRENDER.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S ANSWER TO THE MIKADO.

The following telegram, dated August 18 from Tokio, has been received at the Japanese Legation:—

Commander of our Port Arthur besieging force reports that he sent on August 16 to the enemy's outposts parlementaire bearing communication embodying His Majesty's wishes for the relief of non-combatants and letter advising surrender.

These documents were handed to the chief staff of the garrison.

"On August 17 enemy's parlementaire came with reply refusing both."

A Central News Tokio telegram says:—It is reported here that the General commanding the troops at Port Arthur sent his answer at the time which he had intimated to do so namely, at ten o'clock on Wednesday, to the request conveyed to him by Major Yamaoka, chief of the staff to Field-Marshal Oyama inviting the garrison to surrender in order to save further useless loss of life.

The reply whilst acknowledging the courtesy of the Japanese, especially in regard to the consideration for the serious position of non-combatants, distinctly declines to surrender, and shows that the Russians are determined to hold the fortress to the very last.

A later Central News telegram says:—It is understood that General Stoessel in giving his refusal to surrender coupled with it a request for further grace to allow of the removal of non-combatants from the town.

The "Express" Tokio correspondent was the first to send the report that Port Arthur refuses to surrender, and he adds that the reply, while thanking the Japanese commander in courteous terms for the offer to allow non-combatants to leave the town, constitutes an uncompromising refusal to surrender.

The American military attache, who arrived at Chifu from Niuchwang on Wednesday, states, says the "Telegraph," that when his ship was twelve miles off Port Arthur, he witnessed a severe bombardment. Mortars were being used on all sides, and the result must be appalling.

A Reuter telegram from Chifu also reports that passengers on the steamer Decima, which was anchored off Port Arthur on Tuesday night, state that the town was heavily bombarded from Pigeon Bay. The shells were visible throughout their whole course, circling comet-like to the city. Their explosions were shown by great splashes of fire mounting skyward.

The bombardment from this and other points began at midnight lasted till morning. The Russian guns made no reply.

THE SCATTERED FLEET.

BELLIGERENTS' RIGHTS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

Discussing the naval situation to-day, the "Novoe Vremya" says that the sortie of the Port Arthur fleet, despite the losses it entailed, was a most valuable exploit, since otherwise the squadron would have been destroyed without damaging the enemy whereas actually it has inflicted severe losses on the Japanese.

The journal argues that the Japanese position has become worse owing to some of the Russian ships having succeeded in breaking through their line. Hitherto it declares, that Japanese troops and supplies have been transported without fear of attack from the Russian ships, whereas now they are threatened with the added disadvantage that the Japanese fleet itself is weakned.

The "Novosti" points out that the British regulation relating to the sojourn of twenty-four hours which belligerent ship are allowed to make is very advantageous to great Britain owing to the ubiquity of British ports. It is not, however, the journal contends, ideal justice, and is not binding on Germany inasmuch as no international agreement is in question.

Germany, it is added, can act according to her own regulations. These will shortly be published and the "Novosti" says will declare the rights of belligerents to make repairs in German ports and to remain there twenty-four hours after such repairs have been effected, the only condition imposed being that the ships shall leave singly.

JAPANESE EXPECTED AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Thursday.

A Japanese Squadron is expected here to-day, Japan being determined that the Askold and Grosoboi shall be required to leave the port immediately or disarm, as in the case of the Russian ships at Tsingtau

BRITISH CRUISER AIDS THE WOUNDED.

The correspondent of the Paris "Matin" at Chifu, in a despatch published yesterday, says that some Japanese torpedo-boats have just arrived in the harbour. Every night, adds the correspondent, they communicate with the ship of the Chinese Admiral, and on several points of the shore. and in the harbour signal fires are to be seen.

The British cruiser Alacrity, coming from Wei-hai-wei, remained for four hours in the harbour yesterday, and supplied the hospital authorities with X-ray apparatus to assist in dealing with the injuries of Lieut. Kostchwski.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes the following telegram from St Petersburg:—"According to information from a reliable cource the Rossia and the Gromoboi were both seriously damaged in the fight with Admiral Kamimura, The entire crew of the Rurik was saved by the Japanese.

It is believed that the transport Mongolia succeeded in gaining a port on the Chinese coast, and that all the warships of the Port Arthur fleet, with the exception of the Tsarevitch, the Askold, and the Novik, have returned to their base. The Pallada and the Diana are said to be among the number.

"It is reported that the Baltic Fleet will leave for the Far East before September 1. Eleven transports laden with 65 000 tons of English coal have already sailed to take up their appointed stations along the route to be followed by the fleet."

VLADIVOSTOCK REPORTED BLOCKED.

A telegram received in Rome from Tokio says:—Admiral Kamimura has informed the Government that he has barred the entrance to Vladivostock, hoping to be able to prevent the Russian ships from entering.

It is reported that the Rossia and Gromoboi have already arrived at Vladivostock.

FINE WORK BY THE NISHIN AND KASUGA.

Rome, Thursday.

A telegram published in the "Secolo" from Tokio states that in the battle off Port Arthur on the 10th, the Japanese ships which did the best work on the Japanese side were the Kasuga and the Nishin. It was, says the correspondent, the Kasuga which attacked the Russian battleship Tsarevitch, and placed her hors de combat, while it was a shell from the Kasuga which killed Admiral Witgeft.

The Nishin attacked the Pallada and afterwards the Novik, doing extensive damage in both cases.

Neither the Kasuga nor the Nishin, it is stated, sustained any material damage.

APPROACHING CRISIS.

KUROPATKIN PREDICTS A GREAT BATTLE.

According to a telegram to the "Matin" from St. Petersburg, General Kuropatkin, in a despatch to the Tsar, informed his Majesty that the forthcoming battle to the south of Liao-yang would be of a most desperate character. This is regarded as indicating that the Russians have now abandoned their retreating tactics.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the "Petit Journal" says:—On the occasion of the birth of the Tsarevitch, General Kuropatkin sent a telegram to the Tsar expressing his devotion to his Majesty. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief declared that the moment was approaching for decisive action on the part of the Russian forces."

By order of General Kuropatkin the 1st Army Corps will be sent to Mukden to reinforce General Linevitch's troops. General Kuroki's enveloping movement will be opposed by several Russian army crops.

A Liao-yang telegram says:—Heavy rains have utterly destroyed the roads. Small streams have been converted into raging torrents. All the low-lands are flooded. No great movement of troops can take place before the end of the rainy season, which is expected in about a fortnight or three weeks' time

In military circles here an attack upon Vladivostock by the Japanese fleet is fully expected. Measures have been taken to meet this Movement.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

In the House of Lords on Saturday, August 13, the Earl of Hardwicke, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said its object was to reconstitute the Council of the Viceroy of India, which, at present was very much overburdened with work. Lord Dufferin when Viceroy many years ago, left a minute on record in which he stated most emphatically that he considered it necessary that the Viceroy's Council should consist of six members instead of five, and the present Government of India were of the same opinion. It was now proposed to create a Railway Board, which would have large powers conferred upon it, and would be practically responsible for the railway administration of India, subject, of course, to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. In view of the creation of this Board the Government of India had come to the conclusion that the Public Works Department, at present represented on the Council, might conveniently cease to exist, and that the Railway Department, having such large powers conferred on it, need not necessarily be represented on the Viceroy's Council. It was therefore proposed to redistribute the work of the members of the Viceroy's Council. The Finance and Commerce Department was to be known in future as the Finance Department. The Home Department and the Revenue and Agricultural Department which at present were under one head, were to be separated, and the Home Department was to have a representative of its own on the Viceroy's Council. It was proposed to create a new department of commerce and industry, which would be under a member of the Council and to which would be transferred the functions of the Public Works Department, and also certain powers previously pertaining to the other departments. The work of this new department would be extremly onerous and important. The Indian Council Act of 1861 constituted a Council of five ordinary members, and the Act of 1874 admitted a sixth member, with the stipulation that he should "be called the member of councils of public works purposes. The present Bill proposed to repeal that stipulation in view of the proposed rearrangement of offices.

The Marquess of Ripon in supporting the second reading of the Bill, said that it was desirable that the Viceroy should be able to distribute the business of the public departments among his colleagues in whatever manner he thought best. He hoped papers would be published during the recess explaining more fully the proposals which the noble earl had outlined.

The Earl of Hardwicke said that the despatches would appear in the ordinary course, but he would mention the request.

The Bill was read a second time and the Committee stage dispensed with.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons on Friday, August 12, on the motion that the House go into Committee on East India Revenue Accounts,

Mr. Brodrick said the task which was imposed upon him of unfolding the present position of the financial affair of India was an agreeable one, owing to the nature of the statement which had been already placed before the House. Looking at these Estimates for the first time this year, a casual observer would conclude that task of an Indian financial member was a very easy one. It had been pointed out last year that they had had four years of Budget surpluses, amounting in all to 11,000,000l., and the revised Estimate for 1903-1904 showed results which were exactly in keeping with its predecessors in that respect. He was gratified to think that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer were sitting on the Treasury Bench after the difficulties which had beset him during the session he might be inclined to ejaculate, "What a Budget to lose!" He thought that no one present that afternoon would be tempted by it to forget that the Indian Budget was subject to great fluctuations and variations. A bad season in India meant infinitely more than a bad season in this country. The revenue of India largely depended on agricultural prosperity. Eighteen millions came directly from land revenue and £20,000,000l. came from the railways which were largely occupied in moving agricultural produce and passengers. All the necessaries of life were affected in a bad year, and surpluses which looked large might be rapidly diminished by such an eventuality. What was above all wanted in his opinion was a prudent treatment of Indian finance and not too great a faith in the continuity of surpluses. That was their skeleton at the feast. Another consideration to remember was that in dealing with the Indian revenue they were necessarily dealing with a revenue which was to a large extent paid by people who were themselves not far removed from poverty. (Hear, hear.) As regarded 1902-1903, the figures accorded closely with the Revised Estimate, the difference on the whole being in our favour. It was only about £250 000, and that was mainly accounted for by the expenditure on the Army having been less in consequence of the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Somaliland. The figures of 1903-1904 again showed a marked increase on their anticipations. The Budget Estimate was for a surplus of 948,700l. The Revised Estimate showed 1,762,000l. increase on that Estimate. With regard to this increase the explanatory statement showed that with regard to opium, railways, Excise, Customs, salt, irrigation and land revenue there were substantial increase amounting in all to 178 000l. which justified them in congratulating themselves on the prosperity of almost every branch of revenue in India. The old tax on salt was 2 rs. 8 as. That was reduced by 8 as., or 20 per cent. and in most places the retail price had been favourably affected within a month of the reduction. That he thought was very satisfactory. (Hear hear.) As to the incidence of that tax, it had been urged that it was oppressive, and fell on the poorest; but he was glad to see that at a discussion at the Indian Council a native councillor had stated that, in his opinion, the salt tax was the least oppressive tax leaved by the Government in Upper India. One satisfactory point to which all statistics must be subordinate was that the receipts from the salt tax owing to the largely increased consumption, had brought down the loss by nearly £250,000 and the Estimate for this year in that respect would be exceeded by £300,000. That was an exceedingly favourable indication that the lowering of the tax had enabled the population to increase their consumption. (Hear, hear.) He thought that they would all be glad that the Government of Indias had exercised their direction in a good year of increasing the sum paid for purposes to which the provincial Governments were able to apply them During the last few years of prosperity there had been a considerable increase in that respect. In 1897-98 the special grants-in-aid paid by the Government of India to the provincial Governments amounted to £254,000, but last year they had risen to £1,323,000. In the present year they had budgeted for smaller receipts and a larger expenditure. The receipts had fallen, because the opium prices of 1903-1904 were reckoned to be abnormally high. The railway receipts had fallen, because it was desired to make further provision for special expenditure on renewals. They had also to face a considerable increase in expenditure. The expenditure on civil works, amounting to 584,000l., would not be grudged by the House. There was a very considerable rise in the military charges. That increase, which amounted to about 1,700 000l was partly due to the fact that the troops which had been employed in China and in Somaliland came again in the charge of the Indian Government and also partly to the increased pay, which was discussed on a previous occasion in that House, and which would have to be maintained under the scheme of the Secretary for War. He was glad to say that larger amount of this charge was of a temporary character, The expenditure on special defence and military works, amounting to 242,000l., was part of the programme which would be completed netx year or the year after. The expenditure on artillery and rifles was on rearmament, which they were fortunate in being able to carry out without change in the other Budget provisions. Beyond that, they would have to face some further expenditure which had been recently demanded of them from India. Lord Kitchener had now been nearly two years in that country. It was expected of him, when he went out there, that he would undertake to some extent the reorganisation of the equipment and mobilisation of the Indian Army. Within the last five years they had had to incur a very heavy sum in order to bring their equipment up to modern requirement for mobilisation. The Indian Army required similar consideration. Lord Kitchener had gone carefully into the matter and he had brought forward a scheme, after the most minute consideration, which was now being carefully gone into by the Indian Government, for the purpose of mobilising a larger number of troops from those already in India than it was previously proposed to mobilise in the event of trouble in the North-West frontier. However little they desired to increase the chgarges for the Army in India, the House would agree that whatever army they maintained there must be capable of rapid and effective mobilisation. It must also have its own power of manufacturing weapons, so that it might not be dependent on this country in case of hostilities, with the sea between them and us. India must also be self dependent for the stores and transport necessary to mobilise its own troops. As regarded reinforcements from this country, that was a question on which a great deal of the scheme of the Secretary or War was based; but with respect to troops actually in India, there could be no doubt that Lord Kitchener was right in taking care that only troops which could be mobilised should be maintained, and that troops not thoroughly efficient should be replaced by troops which were efficient. It was necessary to add something to the charge this year for the purpose of providing equipment and stores. He would not then go into Lord Kitchener's general scheme, which would be brought before them at a later date, after being considered by the Indian Council; but he might says that it was thought desirable by all who had to deal with the matter that they should, out of the surplus of the current year, provide extra stores and equipment to the extent of 666,000l., as demanded by Lord Kitchener. That he thought, they would be able to do without the least difficulty from the increased revenue which by the present Estimates they had reason to expect. He had just received a telegram from the Viceroy stating that the last monsoon was distinctly favourable and that over the greater part of India, including the most densely populated areas, the monsoon promised to be effective and good. As at present advised, the Government of India were of opinion that the various sources of local revenue would yield 250 lacs above the Estimate. Beyond the expenditure on the Army which they contemplated making out of that sum the Government of India expected to have to spend 54 lacs on Thibet, they also had in contemplation expenditure in advance on the new provincial settlement in Bombay and the Punjab. The material condition of India shown by the figures he had quoted was, therefore, one of steady improvement; but even more satisfactory than a temporary improvement was the extraordinary power which India had shown in recovering from the severe visitations of famine in 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Everybody would agree that, if the history of British Government could now be written and the book closed, what our successors or critics would dwell upon would be, not the sums spent in defence or preserving civil order and good Government, but the amount we had been able to spend in order to make India permanently more immune from those terrible visitations by which enormous numbers of the population had been swept away. (Cheers.) Some remarkable figures had been placed before him showing what had been the increase in revenue in everything that denoted the prosperity of the civil population within the last four or five years. The revenue from stamps had grown from £3 200 000 in 1899 to £3,500 000 in 1903. Over the same period the growth had been, in Excise, from £3.800,000 to £4 900 000; Customs, from £2 900,000 to £3.600,000; the Post Office, from £1,300 000 to £1,480,000; the seaborne trade, from 50,000,000 tons to 61,000 000 tons; the exports of merchandise, from 72 000 000 to 102,000,000 tons. The acreage under agriculture had increased from 204,000,000 in 1899 to 234,000 000 in 1903; the area irrigated, from 30,000 000 acres to 33 000 000 acres; and the area under cotton from 8,300,000 to 11,000,000. He looked with great interest on that increase in the growth of cotton, at present a product of which the world had not enough. This year the increase was even larger, and they were making great efforts to improve the quality of the cotton grown and to produce cotton of a longer staple. The Lancashire manufacturers told them that even if they could produce more short-staple cotton it could be used, and so free the cotton they desired for other purposes of manufacture. In 1899 the railways carried 40,000,000 tons of goods, whereas in 1903 they carried 48,000,000 tons; and as to passengers, in the former period they carried 183 000,000, while in the latter the number was 213,000,000. Whereas in old days it took years for the whole of India to recover from famine, the figures he had quoted showed how great was the progress, and how soon even the districts concerned now recovered from the effects of famine. Referring at length to the growth and development of the Indian railway system, the right hon. gentleman stated that Lord Dalhousie started the Indian railway system in 1851, and he was only able to point to 35 miles of railway in 1854. In 1904 the mileage of Indian railways was 27,144 which was equal to one mile of railway for every 82 square miles of territory and every 12,231 inhabitants. Mr. Robertson, who had recently been appointed by the Government to examine the railway system of India, had made a most valuable report, which showed that, while on the whole the progress of railway was satisfactory, some change in the method of their administration was both possible and desirable. They proposed to substitute for the present secretariat a railway board of three practical men, to whom, while saving the power of the Indian in matters of financial control would be handed the whole management of the Indian railways. Referring next to irrigation, the right hon. gentleman quoted the report of Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, which had recommended caution in the commencement of new works. Some of these paid enormously, while others paid but little, and the question to be kept in mind was not whether these works could all be made directly remunerative, but whether the financial burden was too high for the protection against famine. India was almost unique in the fact that the enormous amount of her debt had been incurred for reproductive public works, and that the £213,000,000, of which it consisted was more than covered by the practical assets in the shape of public works and of the cash balances in the various departments. Another point which they had always before them was the education of the people of India. They were still sadly behind in primary education. Out of a population of 240,000,000 there were 18,000,000 children who ought to be at school, but as a matter of fact, only one-sixth of those were receiving education. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, eight or nine per cent. were at school; in Bombay and Bengal the number went up as high as 22 or 23 per cent; but the census of 1901 showed that the illiterates were still 90 per cent. among males, and that of the females only seven per thousand were literate. The rate of increase in schools and scholars had been as follows:—In 1870 there were 16,400 schools and 607,000 scholars; in 1881-82, 83,000 schools and 2,031,000 scholars; and in 1890-91, 98,500 schools and 3,288,000 scholars. The expense in 1886-87 was 42 000,000 rs., in 1891-92 49 00,000rs., and in 1901-1902 63,00,000 rs. The Government of India could not avoid the conclusion that primary education had hitherto received insufficient attention and an inadequate share of public funds. They considered it possessed a strong claim to the sympathy both of the supreme Government and of the local Governments, and they believed the local Governments were cordially in agreement with them in desiring such extension. Lord Curzon agreed with others that education was mainly a matter of money. He had referred to the extra grant of 40,00,000 rs., or nearly £270,000 giving three years to run, to local Governments. These grants were in addition to the ordinary pecuniary assignments in the provincial settlements. They had also promised a contribution of 25,00,000rs. to Universities. He (Mr. Brodrick) should like, however, to go further, and provide a series of sustained expenditure for educational improvements extending over a long period of years. If they were ever to cause manufactures and industries suitable to the country to grow up in India, they must prepare by extending the education of the people. The figures he had quoted would impress the House with the enormous increase of administrative work which had fallen upon the Government of India in the last 15 years. Practically the whole Home Office and Local Government Board work of India, far exceeding the work done by these departments in this country, fell on two men, one of whom in the last few months had broken down under the strain, and had had to go away for a holiday. They hoped to relieve that pressure by the delegation they would be able to carry out under the railway scheme he had described, and by the appointment of an additional member to the Indian Council. In conclusion, he congratulated the House upon the fact that these debates were conducted on non-party lines, expressing a desire to see that principle applied not only to discussions in Foreign Office and Colonial Office affairs, but also to discussions on matters affecting the two great spending departments. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Fowler characterised the statement of the Secretary for India as lucid, comprehensive, and fair, and congratulated the right hon. gentleman on the satisfactory character of his Budget. He complained, however, of the systematic manner in which surpluses were under-estimated, and of the smallness of the effort made to reduce taxation. The salt tax, which was slightly decreased last year, ought to have been reduced earlier. Like the income-tax in this country, it was a tax easy of imposition and collection, and one which should, in time of peace and ordinary administration, be kept as low as possible. The fact that our trade with India reached the figure of £164 000 000 was of great interest, and showed how impossible it was to ignore India in any considerations which affected trade. He was glad to say that the net profit on the coinage of silver was £3,376,000 and this gave an income of £136,000 a year. He thought that this was an ample justification for the Select Committee's recommendation and the legislation which followed. He did not say that this income would go on for ever, but, at all events, at present it provided a strong reserve. Again, the gold currency in the hands of the Government represented £10,500,000 and if any catastrophe happened to India there was that sum and the £3,500,000 he had alluded to to fall back upon. That was, he thought, a very desirable result. The Secretary of State gave them no hope that there would be any decrease in regard to military expenditure, but rather indicated that there might be an increase. He thought, however, that India had been unfairly treated with regard to this expenditure, because the Indian Army formed a relief for the Army of this country. In regard to Thibet, he should like to know what was the present intention of the Government as to the expedition. He had never been able to understand why the expedition was undertaken, and what we should gain by it, even if it succeeded. Did the Prime Minister adhere to his previous declarations? There were signs that the Government were in favour of a Resident being appointed, but he thought that such a policy, in view of what had happened at Cabul and other places, would be extemely dangerous. (Hear, hear.) It would be impossible to protect the Resident except at enormous cost, and a step of that kind would undoubtedly arouse the spirit of religious fanaticism which prevailed at Lhassa. He was one of those who did not apprehend danger on the North-West frontier, and he believed that it was in the interest of this country and of India that our relations with Russia should be of the most friendly character, He thought the time had come when the two great Asiatic Powers should define their respective spheres of influence especially as all the great military authorities were agreed that there was no possibility of an invasion by Russia. He could not sit down without expressing his sense of the great services which the present Viceroy had rendered to India. (Cheers.) The noble lord went to that country with high ideals, some of which he had realised. He had been successful in his efforts for financial and administrative reform and in regard to education, railways, Civil Service and irrigation, and, indeed, in every branch of Indian administration. He thought it was due to Lord Curzon to say, whatever criticism they might utter, that in the main part of his administration he had the confidence of that House. (Sir C. Dilke and Mr. G. Bowles: "No.") Well, he would withdraw that expression, and say that, in regard to the reforms he had mentioned, he had their confidence. (Cheers.) On the whole, he thought the statement of the Secretary of State was eminently satisfactory, and he thought it showed that we were proceeding rapidly and safely. (Cheers.) He thought that the whole of our administration in India was never more satisfactory to this country and never conferred greater benefits upon India. (Cheers.)

Lord G. Hamilton associated himself with the congratulations which Sir H. Fowler have offered to Mr. Brodrick on his statement. He observed that a cautionary note ran through the remarks of the Secretary for India, and this, he thought, was justified. It was true that the trade returns and all the tests by which the prosperity and advancement of a community could be gauged responded now in the case of India satisfactorily. But they must recollect that there was very little elasticity in the present system of taxation in India, and great circumspection was always necessary. He had himself, when at the India Office, consistently fought for economy. He had great confidence that, as regards those matters which came within the purview of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government would do well to give every consideration to any matured request which Lord Kitchener might make. At the same time, if any military increase was demanded, the Secretary for India might insist, as a correlative to the concession of that demand, upon Lord Kitchener making use of his exceptional powers of discrimination to get rid of or diminish those portions of the Indian Native Establishment which were not up to modern requirements. In connection with financial matters, he was glad to hear what was said as to the way in which the reduction of the salt tax had recouped itself through increased consumption of the article. He would be glad if it were found possible to make a further diminution of the tax. A heavy tax on salt hindered many industries, including that of the curing of fish, a very important industry in India. The operations in respect to railways and irrigation were a specially encouraging feature financially. He approved of the proposal to establish a commission for railway management, though he feared that one difficulty would be to get the best men from this country at such salaries as the Indian Government would be in a position to offer. The Indian Government had reason to be proud of the achievements in respect to irrigation, but some people in this country had an exaggerated notion of what might be done in counteracting the effects of drought by irrigation. They did not appreciate the difficulty of successful irrigation in cases where the works were dependent entirely on the local rainfall, and there was no outside supply. A good test of whether particular works were worth constructing or not was whether they would pay. Proceeding to refer to the Thibet expedition, he said that the expedition was rendered necessary because the Thibetan authorities deliberately declined to give effect to their own Treaty. The Government of India was based on a network of treaties inside and outside India, and they could not allow any Government to snap its fingers at its obligations. There never was a question on which Indian opinion was more unanimous than it had been on the question of Thibet. The only mistake that was made was that when we sent the mission it was allowed to stop so long at one place without going forward. With a stiff-necked and insolent clique of monks intoxicated with the exuberance of their own sanctity—(laughter)—the only method was to be stiff and uncompromising, not in their terms which might be considerate and generous, but their procedure. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the issue of the expedition would be satisfactory. Having next alluded to the success of the currency reforms which had been carried out in India, his lordship said that he was glad that Lord Curzon was able to return to India for he had done admirable service for that country. His power for work was omnivorous, and he never seaved himself if he believed that any public duty was to be performed. (Cheers.) They might, he thought, look forward to the financial and economic future of India with confidence, but they must be cautious to adapt their Government to the sentiments, traditions, and race feelings of the people and in respect to education, land legislation, and other important matters, avoid the danger of the adoption of immature European fads of the moment. (Hear, hear.) Clumsy as was the two-headed system of the Government of India, it had, on the whole, worked well, and he believed that Mr. Brodrick had shown that its products were good. (Cheers.)

Sir M. Bhownaggree would like to have seen a further remission of the taxation which was inaugurated last year, and to have seen it in the direction of the land tax and the salt tax. He regarded with satisfaction the fact that Lord Curzon had last year undertaken a project for the development of technical education in India. He saw some justification for the mission to Thibet, and he believed that it would have been a gross dereliction of duty if the Indian Government had neglected to enforce the treaty obligations with Thibet. But at the same time the mission should be regarded not merely as of Indian concern, but of Imperial concern. Therefore, he moved as an amendment, "That, in the opinion of this House, a substantial proportion of the expenses of the armed mission to Thibet should be defrayed by the British Exchequer, as its objects both politically and commercially have been closely connected with and its results will have a beneficial effect upon Imperial interests and British trade.' He believed that the expedition to Thibet had been undertaken from Imperial ideas, and he maintained that the British Exchequer should, therefore, bear some portion of its cost.

Mr. H. Roberts did not believe in the necessity of Thibetan expedition, and he only supported the amendment in the sense that if Imperial interests were involved the British Exchequer was bound to bear some portion of the cost. During the last 20 years there had been an increase of over 70 per cent. in the military expenditure charged on the revenue of India, and Imperial interests had had a considerable share in making such a large increase in expenditure necessary.

Mr. Wylie said, as the Indian people had gained great benefit from the British protection and the late war—which was as much an Indian war as anything else, for if the Cape had been lost the Indian Empire would soon have followed—it was incumbent on the Indian Government to bear all the expenses of this expedition, which was undertaken for the advantage of Indian trade.

Mr. Bowles did not agree with the last speaker that Indian trade was going to benefit from this expedition. In the words of Talleyrand it was worse than a crime, it was a blunder. The expedition was calculated to prevent, and probably to defeat, any general agreement with Russia. It was Lord Curzon's Mission, and it was undertaken in spite of the pressure exercised by the Home Government. It was said that this expedition was for the advantage of the trade of India. The moment the word as used it seemed to cover the greatest blunder. There was an old French proverb which said, "Be my brother or I will kill you." In modern days it was, "Be my customer or I will kill you." (Laughter.)

An Hon. Member: Quite right too.

Mr. Bowles said he did not agree with the hon. member. If you killed the man whom you wished to make your customer, he was never likely to be a customer—(laughter)—while if you did not kill him there was always hope.

Mr. Brodrick said he was as ready as any one of his predecessors, perhaps more than some, to resist raids on the Indian Exchequer; but on the other hand, they must take firm ground and that was he thought only to be found in the principles laid down in the report of the Welby Commission. That Commission distinctly laid down what might be regarded as Imperial interests and what Indian interests. They must have regard as to whether the expedition was undertaken in furtherance of general Imperial policy, or in furtherance of the policy of a particular colony or dependency. This was a very special case and the expedition went out in support of what were essentially Indian interests and therefore India must bear the cost, His hon. friend asked who was to pay the piper; his reply was the man who called the tune. Sir H. Fowler had asked for an assurance that the policy laid down in the oft-quoted telegram of Nov. 6 of last year was still the policy of the Government. On that point he could associate and reiterate the language used by the Prime Minister in April last. What was the policy of the Government in November last was its policy in April and it was equally so now. The reason which had forced us to advance in Thibet was strong enough then to offer us no alternative and they felt that now though the time taken and the cost had proved to be larger than wer at first estimated. But when his hon. friend asked what would be the future course, and whether the Government had been dragged downhill in this mission, and where likely to give up pledges which they gave to the House he might say that nothing had transpired to justify that apprehension, He thought it would be almost unreasonable, and certainly unwise, to give a pledge at this moment as to when and how the expedition would return to India. He could only say that they had reached Lhassa, with the full intention of evacuating it as soon as an arrangement could be made. They would not stay in Lhassa a day beyond the period which military judgment deemed it wise to stay there.

The Master of Elibank asked if the Indian Government intended to exact an indemnity.

Mr. Brodrick said the question of terms was a very difficult one to go into at that period. There certainly would have to be an indemnity of some description. They had had to ask Parliament to trust them with regard to the terms, but having laid down in the strongest manner that we were not there to make a permanent occupation of Lhassa, not there to establish a Protectorate, and said they did not propose to place a Resident in Lhassa he could only repeat that those were the three main items in that settlement. They were determined to make the British name respected.

Mr. Malcolm asked whether it was to be understood that the expedition would not return till a Treaty had been signed, and reparation had been exacted.

Mr. Brodrick said he could not add to what he had said, but the expedition would not remain in Lhassa after an arrangement of terms had been come to. The Government adhered to their pledges, which had not been exacted by the House, but were dictated by their view of the policy which it was proper for this country to maintain. His Majesty's Government, had fully explained their position to the Russian Government, and had obtained from them assurances which were satisfactory to the Foreign Secretary—(hear, hear)—and, acting on those assurances, he sincerely trusted they would be able to find an arrangement with Thibet which would put an end to all the present difficulties.

The amendment was negatived.

Sir C. Dilke asked whether the Indian Government had made any protest against the use made of the Peace Preservation Ordinance to prevent the immigration of British Indian subjects into the Transvaal. He complained that the annual statement in regard to Indian affairs was marked by a certain official optimism, which represented the state of things as somewhat more satisfactory than they could be considered to be in fact. The permanent existence in India of a frightful mortality from plague must, in itself cause them to regard with some doubt the operation of the system of local government in that country. Then the abuses connected with the police system and the oppressive nature of the salt tax illustrated how far off they were from any situation in India on which they could rest and be thankful. He urged that in any future conferences which might be called together India ought to play a predominant part in view of the fact that her contribution to Imperial purposes was overwhelmingly greater than that of any other part of the empire outside the United Kingdom.

Sir J. Fergusson fully recognised the desirability of a further reduction of the salt duty, but thought that hon. members hardly realised how very much that article had been cheapened to the people by the improvement of communications. As regarded the police, he thought that, if that most splendid Viceroy Lord Curzon, was able, before he left India to add to the great many things he had already done a reform of the police system, it would greatly redound to the credit of his administration of that country.

Mr J. Walton said that we were the trustees of the Indian people, and we ought to be careful not to extract from them more than was just.

Mr. Lonsdale said that it was not for the Government to cast a stone at the House for its neglect of the affairs of India, as they themselves had taken Sir Antony MacDonnell away from his Indian duties and sent him to Ireland.

Mr Brodrick said that the loan of Sir Antony MacDonnell by the Indian Council for service elsewhere was a rarity, and he should be only too glad when Sir Antony returned to his duty in India. But the Chief Secretary for Ireland had made it clear that he desired to retain his services, and that he could not at this moment fix a date for his return. He deeply regretted that there should be any feeling in the Transvaal against the introduction of Indian subjects. He was prepared to do anything in his power in the matter, and they had brought the question before the Colonial Secretary. Notwithstanding that it was absolutely necessary, in their opinion that the rights and privileges of Indians should be secured for them in the Transvaal yet, local opinion being so strongly pronounced there on the subject, they felt themselves unable to insist upon the further introduction of Indians except on the same regulation as obtained in Cape Colony and Natal. With regard to the Fiscal Question, although in interests of India had been very little mentioned, it was perfectly obvious that any system which concerned that country could not be entered into without the interests of India being he would not say predominantly but specially regarded. India was by far the greatest consumer of British goods of any of our colonies and dependencies, and must, of course, come very high in our consideration. He agreed with the general wish that had been expressed that the Indian Budget Statement should be made at an earlier period of the session, and he hoped he might be able next year to induce the Prime Minister to give a somewhat earlier date for its introduction.

After some observations by Mr. Weir, the motion to go into Committee was agreed to. The House having gone into Committee, the usual formal resolution was immediately agreed to and ordered to be reported to the House.

SUCCESSION IN NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

On Saturday, Aug. 13, Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Mr. Weir, states that the right of the Government of India to regulate successions in Native States does not depend on any Act of Parliament but is universally recognised and invariably observed and acted upon. It was in exercise of this right that, on the deposition of the late Chief of Panna, in circumstances known to the hon. member, the Government of India selected Jadvendra Singh, eldest son of the deceased Rao Raja Kumar Singh and first cousin of the deposed chief.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. V. Cavendish moved that the contract dated July 25, 1904, between the Postmaster-General and the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails be approved.

Mr. Caldwell said the motion renewed for three years the existing contract with the P. and O. Company at an increase of £10,000 a year. He contended that the subsidy to the P. and O. Company secured a monopoly to them in the India, China, and Australia trade, the monopoly given to that company produced about 12 per cent. on their whole capital, and the result was that when the contract with them came to an end the Government would fine no one to take it up.

Lord Stanley said he agreed that if they wished to get cheap rates, to have a monopoly was not the best way to set about it. The Post Office only asked for this extension of the contract for three years in order to give them time to get out an alternative scheme and to give those who might want to compete time to build vessels, which they would have to do in order to join in the competition. (Hear hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

On Monday, Aug. 15, in reply to Mr. T. Corbett, Mr. Brodrick says:—The numbers of members of the Council of India was formerly 15 but under the Act 52 and 53 Vict., c. 65, it may be gradually reduced to 10; by the exercise of this power it has been reduced to 12, at which figure it now stands. There is at least one precedent for one of the members under taking employment under another department of the State, for a period not stricty defined, without resigning his membership of Council. I refer to Sir James Mackay's recent mission to China.

GERMAN TARIFF WALL IN THE PACIFIC.

An Australian firm has just made an attempt to re-open trade in the Marshall Islands, which are under German control and where a monopoly has for some time been held by the Jaluit Gesellschaft a company subsidised by the German Government for the preservation of German interests in the Pacific. When the Ysabel the first steamer despatched to the Marshall Islands by the firm, reached Jaluit, the principal island of the group, a demand was made and enforced for the payment of £225 per month for a trading licence. The tax was obviously imposed to maintain the trade of the group as a close German monopoly for Germans only. While the regulations drew no distinction as to the nationality there was another system of taxation by which trading vessels or companies domiciled within the group were granted licences under a different scale of fees amounting only to about 10 or 15 per cent. of those charged to outside vessel or firms. The Ysabel's representative then tried to acquire a domiciliary interest in the group either by leasing or purchasing land and establishing a station but he was at once refused. The natives offered to sell or lease whatever land might be necessary, but the German representative absolutely refused to allow any such transfer, which he asserted was prohibited under the German regulations.

The action of Germany is in striking contrast with Great Britain's modest demands in connection with trade in the Solomon and Gilbert Groups. The trading license for these islands is only £100 per annum.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Vienna states:—The declarations of Lord Lansdowne and of Mr. Balfour on the subject of contraband of war have been followed with the keenest interest here and their tranquil tone has been noted with satisfaction by all who believe that a more energetic attitude on the part of England might have endangered European peace. Those who on the contrary believe that neutral trade would have gained much and the cause of peace lost little by a more decided British bearing, frankly regret that England should have allowed such an incident as that of the Malacca to make a breach in the time-honoured principle that British commerce is everywhere assured of prompt and efficient protection from the British Navy. It must be confessed that the latter opinion is held by the great majority of Austro-Hungarian observers, particularly in commercial and financial circles. In quarters most friendly to Great Britain it is strongly felt that the future of British seaborne commerce will be adversely affected by the failure of the Government to make it clear to the world that flagrant outrages upon British merchantmen will at all times meet with punishment swift and severe.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, August 19.

HOME.

Cricket.—Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire last Friday. On Saturday the South Africans beat M.C.C. Surrey drew with Sussex and Essex with Lancashire. Leicestershire beat Hampshire, Kent beat Somerset, Middlesex beat Notts, and Warwickshire beat Yorkshire.—Heavy rain on Wednesday caused the drawing of all the matches in progress except one. Kent beat Worcestershire.

Dr. W. Osler, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, and formerly Professor of Physiology and Pathology at McGill University, Montreal, has been appointed Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University, in succession to Sir J. Burdon-Sanderson. He was born in Ontario in 1849.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to Principal Rainy and to the Moderator of the Free Church offering his services in order to promote a satisfactory solution of the present trouble.—The Bishop of Lincoln has pronounced sentence of deprivation on the vicar of Carrington-with-Frithville for immorality.

Grouse Shooting opened on the 12th. The weather conditions were generally favourable, and as in most districts birds are reported to be numerous, healthy, and strong on the wing, the prospects of sport are excellent.

Fatal Accidents.—Off Fastent on Saturday the Inverkip was sunk by the Loch Carron, and 20 men were drowned.—On the same day seven men were killed by a pit accident in Monmouthshire.—In a collision on Wednesday off Dungeness the tug Hollander was sunk and eight men were drowned.—Lady Hilda McNeill daughter of the late Earl of Stradbroke was drowned while bathing at Fremington, North Devon, on Monday morning, as also was a little boy whom she was endeavouring to save.—A south-westerly gale visited parts of the country on Sunday and Monday and did considerable damage. In the Firth of Clyde a yacht was driven on shore, and two young men named Robertson, belonging to Glasgow, who were on board were drowned.

Ireland.—Colonel Saunderson addressing a meeting of Orangemen defined the attitude of the Ulster Unionists to the Government.

Law.—Messrs. Coats and others have succeeded in an action against the directors of the Yorkshire Woolcombers' Association on the ground of deceit in a prospectus.—Two murderers were executed on Tuesday.—A charge of fortune-telling against Charles and Martha Stephenson, who carry on business as "palmists" in Piccadilly, was investigated on Wednesday, at Marlborough-street Police-court. The case was adjourned for a fortnight.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 11th, after a statement by Lord Lansdowne on Russia's treatment of British ships, the Education (Local Authority Default) Bill was read a second time. The House also sat on the 12th and 13th, the Anglo-French Convention and Wireless Telegraphy Bills being read a second time.—In the House of Commons on the 11th Mr. Balfour made a further statement as to the war and neutral shipping, and Mr. Lyttelton spoke on affairs in the Transvaal. On the 12th Mr. Brodrick gave his review of Indian finance, and the Anglo-French Convention Bill was read a third time. The House had a brief sitting on the 13th.—Parliament was prorogued on the 15th.—The recommendations of the House of Lords Committee on the Chantrey Trust are published.

The British Association on Wednesday began its annual meeting at Cambridge. Mr. Balfour gave the presidential address, embodying "Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter."

The Labour Market.—The monthly memorandum prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that the proportion of unemployed at the end of July in the trade unions making returns was 6·1 per cent., compared with 5·9 per cent. at the end of June, and 4·9 per cent, in July, 1903.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board has decided to spend £222,000 on an extension of the Brunswick Dock.

The National Antarctic Expedition.—The first instalment of specimens collected by this expedition, consisting of the collection of seal skins obtained in the pack ice and in McMurdo Strait in the Polar summers of 1901-2 and 1903-4, has arrived at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

The National Gallery.—Titian's portrait of Ariosto, recently in the collection of Lord Darnley, has been purchased for the National Gallery from Sir George Donaldson for £30,000, of which £18,500 has been contributed by Mr. N. Astor, Mr. A. Beit, Lord Burton, Lord Iveagh, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and Lady Wantage.

Yachting.—At Ryde a cup presented by the American owner of Ingomar was won on the 12th by Zinita. Ingomar herself won the principal race on the 13th.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Ministry, being defeated on the Arbitration Bill, asked the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament. Lord Northcote refused, and summoned Mr. Reid, who has formed a Ministry.—The New South Wales Premier says he will resign as soon as Supply has been voted.

Transvaal.—The Legislative Council has passed a resolution on the question of Asiatic traders.—The colony is certified as clean of plague.

THE UNITED STATES.

Negroes have been burnt alive by the mob at Statesborough, Georgia.

Turkey has been brought to terms by a naval demonstration at Smyrna.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—King Edward arrived at Marienbad on the 11th for a stay of three weeks, and was visited by the Emperor Francis Joseph on the 16th.

France.—An Interview with the Premier on the question of Church and State has appeared in a Vienna paper.

Germany.—General von Trotha reports two successful attacks on the Hereros, who are in full retreat.

Morocco.—The Moorish Government, in reply to a British protest, refuses to recognize El Menebhi as a protected British subject; and his secretary, who is also a British subject, has been taken in chains to Fez. The British cruiser Minerva arrived at Tangier on Monday.

Russia.—The Tsaritsa was on August 12 delivered of a son.

The War.—As briefly reported last week, the Russian squadron at Port Arthur came out from the harbour on Wednesday morning, August 10, and suffered a severe defeat. Some of the Russian vessels were driven back to Port Arthur; some, including the battleship Cesarevitch, took refuge at Tsing-tau, the German port in Kiao-chau; the Askold reached Wu-sung in a battered condition; and two destroyers were stranded east of Wei-hai-wei. A Russian ship of the Pallada type is believed to have been sunk by the Japanese on the night of August 10. A message from Tsingtau describes the Cesarevitch as hopelessly disabled. Admiral Vitoft, the Russian commander, was among the killed. According to telegram received in Berlin the flags of the Cesarevitch and the other Russian warships which took refuge at Tsing-tau have been hauled down and the crews will be interned by the German authorities till the end of the war. The German Governor states that the warships will not leave the harbour during the war. The Japanese Consul at Shanghai has demanded that the Russian warships at that port should leave forthwith or be disarmed. The Chinese demanded their immediate disarmament, but changed front, and ordered that a reasonable time for necessary repairs should be allowed. The Russian destroyer Rechitelni, which reached Chifu, and was said to have been dismantled on the demand of the Chinese authorities, was captured during the night by a party from two Japanese destroyer lying outside the port. The Russian Minister at Peking has demanded that China should recover the Reshitelni and degrade the senior naval officer at Chifu. Japanese journals say that Japan cannot break up her fleet to watch Chinese ports where Russian vessels abuse the privilege of refuge.—A disaster has also befallen the Russian squadron from Vladivostok which was defeated on the 14 north of Tsu Shima after a five hours' flight. The Rurik was sunk, and the other two Russian cruisers fled northward. The Japanese rescued 600 of the drowning Russians. Our Tokio Correspondent supplies vivid narratives of both the naval battles.—Admiral Alexieff reports a Japanese attack on August 9 on certain of the Port Arthur defences, which were carried, but a renewed attack on the whole front was repulsed. A telegram from Chifu states that a general attack on Port Arthur was begun on the morning of the 15th. A Japanese officer on Tuesday approached the Russian outposts under a flag of truce and delivered the offer of the Mikado to remove non-combatants from the fortress the surrender of which he also demanded. Russian official reports state that the losses of the Port Arthur garrison during the fighting last week were 255 killed, 1,588 wounded, and 84 missing.—The British Government has sent a protest to Russia on the treatment of neutral shipping by belligerents.—It is stated in Tokio that seven Japanese fishermen have been massacred by Russian soldiers in Kamschatka.—The Russian Minister of Marine asserts that the Baltic squadron will start within a few days.

Obituary.—Mr. Justice Wright, Colonel W. W. Knollys, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Gurney, Sir R. W. Harlow, Major-General O. D. Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Sherston-Baker, Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Hunter-Weston, Lieut.-Colonel E. Pyne, Professor J. D. Everett, Count George Hoyos.—"Times."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 19.

THE PEACEMAKER ?

A potential ruler has seldom been born into a scene more crowded with strife and anxieties than that upon which the baby Tsarevitch has entered. The stern, soured Nicholas I., dying, as he was, left to his son the charge that he should emancipate the serfs. In the joy over the coming of an hair, Nicholas II. might well feel pleased to keep his word and evacuate Manchuria, and restore the sword to its scabbard. He has cause enough to be thankful. If the half that is said and written be true, had there been no heir, Russia would have seen about setting on the throne one of her own choosing. It is within the knowledge of every schoolboy that the third half century has not elapsed since they strangled Peter the Great's grandson, and gave the throne to Catherine, his spouse. The present Tsar, of course, is descended from Catherine ; that he has in him the blood of her legitimate husband is a quite different proposition.

WAR'S EVE.

There was a joyful peacemaking in those days. Peter III. had declared war on Denmark. Half a score of men-of-war had already left Reval harbour, and six more, to convoy a dozen frigates, were about to weigh anchor. Three armies had their arms and munitions ready, and themselves were ready for striking. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning; Peter was similarly occupied while they made ready his funeral. A friend brought him a note of warning of what was afoot ; he haughtily resented the interruption of the fiddling. The note was laid aside unread, and Peter went off to his banquet and to take his place as first fiddle in his Court orchestra. The Danes lay waiting for battle at Wismar ; the Russians were hastening hot-foot towards them. There came a messenger galloping to the Danis commander. The Russians were retreating—retreating without a blow struck ? The explanation of the riddle came in due course. "There has been a revolution in St. Petersburg. Peter III. is a prisoner in the hands of his Court, and Catherine is Autocrat of All the Russias."

"HE IS NO MORE."

The lack of an heir direct brought on the hideous tragedy in Servia a year ago. It may be that the little strangernewly come to St. Petersburg will have the merciful effect of preventing a similar horror there. Despotism was more absolute in the day of Peter III. than in this present time in Russia, but on July 17, 1762. Catherine was declaring the death of her spouse to be a manifestation of Divine will, and inviting her people to pray for the repose of the dead Tsar's soul. With ingenious plausibility she had had a post mortem examination of the body, but there had been found "no trace of poison" in the remains of the man whom they had strangled. For four and thirty years she kept the tale of the tragedy locked in her bureau. Her made, brutish son, the Emperor Paul, had sufficient delicacy to destroy it when he came to the throne, and to blot out for ever the note from Orloff, in which he told how : "He (Peter III.) struggled behind the table with Prince Theodor, but we succeeded in separating them. And he is no mere" ! The outlook for present-day Russia seems dark and ominous enough. Will the advent of the little Alexis prevent a recurrence of such scenes as that ?

AIDS TO IDENTITY.

If one may not look at the teeth of a gift horse, it has been shown in a recent trial that a wife may examine the mouth of her supposed husband for evidence of identification. Which goes to suggest that there may come a time when "dental evidence," in accordance with the plea of a certain criminalist, may become an important adjunct to finger-prints in the determining who is who. There is on record a very remarkable case in which teeth, quite accidentally proved detectives. The prisoner was Professor Webster, of the Medical College, Boston Mass. He was alleged to have murderd a Dr. Parkman, to whom it was known he owed a considerable sum of money which he could not repay. The two had an appointment at the college, after which Parkman was never again seen alive. Webster denied that his friend had appeared at college and the missing man was sought elsewhere. But nearly a fortnight later, a furnace connected with the prisoner's laboratory was cleaned out, and a number of human bones, with a quantity of gold and a set of artificial teeth were discovered.

DUMB WITNESSES.

Beneath his room was a vault, and in this were other bones. Skilled anatomists pieced these gruesome remains together, and they formed a skeleton which had just the peculiarities of the dead man. But the most important point turned upon the teeth. Dentists were able to certify that these had been made for Parkman three years before, and, from the model of his jaw which they retainede;they were able to show that no accidental conformity of the teeth to the jaw could possibly account for the adaptation. Upon this evidence Webster was found guilty and executed. But how did it happen that the teeth had escaped destruction in the tremendous heat of the furnace ? Murder will out. The block had been only accidentally preserved. The teeth had fallen so near to the botton of the furnace as to experience a cold current of air, so that around them there was not that thorough combustion which would otherwise have resulted.

GHOSTS.

Another link with the storied past disappears in the demolition of No. 32. Cavendish-square. It was built a hundred and thirty-four years ago by Francis Cotes, one of the artists who petitioned George III. for the establishment of the Royal Academy, of which he became one of the first academicians. Five years after the death of Cotes the house was taken over by Romney, who forthwith became "the man of Cavendish-square," in Reynolds's contemptuous phrase. It was the openly expressed hostility of his great rival which made the Lancashire genius hold aloof from the Academy upon whose walls no pictures of his appeared until nearly seventy years after the artist's death. By a curious coincidence a further President of the Academy, in Sir Martin Shee, took over No. 32 from Romney. He in turn was succeeded by Richard Quain. It was a coincidence that of the four notable figures who occupied the house, three, Cotes, Shee, and Quain, should be Irishmen.

PAUPER AND POMP.

It was at this house that Romney immortalised the beauty of Lady Hamilton. She was living under the protection of Greville when he first met her ; the diarist had not yet sold her to his uncle. The last time Romney painted her was on the eve of her marriage to Hamilton. She wore a miniature of Sir William in her belt, and Romney reproduced it in his work. There are a couple of grim entries in Greville relating to Romney's successor in Cavendish-square. The first refers to the death of Lawrence, P. R. A. : "A magnificent funeral which will have cost, they say, £2,000. There were thirty-two mourning coaches and eighty private carriages. . . . Pretty well for a man who died in very embarrassed circumstances." Shortly after there follows : "Shee was elected President of the Royal Academy last night. . . . He is an Irishman and a Catholic, a bad painter, a tolerable poet, and a man of learning, but it is said florid." Did the writer contemplating Shee in the house where Lady Hamilton had once spent so large a share of her time, see ghosts when he remembered that that one-time queen of his own home had been permitted to die in the agonies of starvation in a hovel in Paris whither she had fled from a debtor's prison in London !

SATURDAY SITTING.

A Saturday sitting of Parliament is regarded by the old Parliamentary hand as an injustice to himself, to the Speaker and his coadjutors. But Saturday, sittings occur more frequently in Parliamentary history than the old hand cares to have generally remembered. To take one definite period, Saturdays were occupied on no fewer than forty-six occasions during the year 1880-90, both inclusive. On twenty-six of those occasions the House adjourned by or before six o'clock, and on a dozen evenings shut down debate before Big Ben, had warned them of the advent of nine p.m. Thrice they hung on until between half-past ten and a few minutes short of midnight, but on four occasions they made a night of it. The best—or worst—performance was spread over a Friday as well as a Saturday. The House sat at two o'clock on the Friday afternoon and kept it up until eight o'clock on the Saturday night. The subject under discussion was lively enough—the Prevention of Crimes in Ireland Bill.

THE WHOLE HOG.

The Sessions in which these sittings occurred were divided between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury—24 under the Liberal Premier, 22 under the Conservative. All the longest occurred, however, during Mr. Gladstone's regime. The Friday afternoon to Saturday night already mentioned commenced in June and ended in July—both in the same year, the affrighted will be glad to learn. The longest sitting on a Saturday occurred in March, 1884, when the House, assembling at noon, talked Soudan and Irish magistracy until a quarter to six on the Sunday morning. That—seventeen and three-quarter hours—was the record for the period, but in the dog days they once kept it up until half an hour into Sunday morning ; next until five minutes past Saturday midnight ; and were busy in Committee of Supply in August, 1883, until half-past two on the Sabbath.

The organ of the Russian navy, the "Morskoi Sbornik," publishes a letter from the late Admiral Makaroff, dated January 28, in which he says that the want of officers in the Russian navy is "a crying evil," and points out that Russia has far too few warships and too many training ships and transports. "If we were at war in European water," he adds, "we should have no ships fit to go to sea and meet the enemy."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, September 4.

Sunday:—The depression in the north of the Bay has developed slightly. Rain has been falling generally in Burma and Bengal, and local rain has fallen in Assam and north of the East Coast. A few scattered showers have occurred elsewhere. Jalpaiguri report 2 1-2 inches, Tounjoo 2, Saugor Island 1 1-2, Merguipur Moulmein and Rangoon, 2 Diamond Island, Bogra, Darjeeling, Dinaj, and Cuttach one ; Bhamo Mangalore Ratnagiri, Madura and Salem half an inch and Mandalay quarter of an inch. The depression in the Bay will probably continue to develop slowly during the next 24 hours. Rain is likely to be general in Burma and more or less local rain is probable in Assam Bengal and north of the East Coast. No rain of importance is likey elsewhere though few local thunder storms may occur.

Observations taken at 8 A.M. on Saturday the 3rd September.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·519	SW	12	96·5	79·0	76	......	0·00	—10·21
Jask	29·628	ESE	11	92·8	84·7	[illegible]	......	0·00	—35 11
Muscat	[illegible]	......	..	......	......	..	......	......	—1100
Aden	29·719	ESE	17	93·8	82·3	73	......	0·00	—8·30
Lahore	[illegible]·529	SSE	5	98·4	83·6	60	......	4·30	—63,10
Sirsa	29·557	SSW	5	90·3	75·1	79	......	2·92	—[illegible]
Delhi	29·68	Colm	2	86·2	78·3	91	......	15 94	—33·02
Agra	29·58	NW	7	84 0	77·9	91	0 25	30·6	+53·01
Cawnpore	29·6 7	SSW		86·5	78·8	87	......	4·0	+ 8·50
Allahabad	29·620	WSW	4	91	78·6	87	......	29·45	+ 0·1
Jhansi	29·66	SW	7	83 7	75·6	89	......	59·83	·11·
Jacobabad	29·5	SE	9	109·3	7·7	78	......	0·30	— 2·09
Karachi	29 642	W	14	86·4	76·7	79	......	0 00	— 6·05
Jeypore	29·65	W	5	81·2	75·1	78	0 0	19·83	— 1·11
Ajmere	29·51	W	8	79·9	76·0	78	0·0	13 04	— 3·04
Deesa	29,695	SW	5	95·1	7·6	68	......	5·27	—13·08
Ahmedabad	29 721	SSW	3	9·2	79·1	68	......	7·09	—19·37
Bhuj	2·8	SW	18	92 3	75·1	[illegible]	......	1·55	— 9·80
Jamnagar	29·688	W W	18	·0	76·7	74	......	8·70	—10·32
Dwarka	29·706	SW	15	84·9	77·2	82	......	2·21	......
Rajkot	29·712	SW	12	91·4	73·7	71	......	11·01	—11·25
Bhavnagar Para.	29 7·8	SW	11	92·6	76·5	67	......	4·45	— 8·68
Veraval	29·726	SSW	12	82·6	76·3	90	......	6·61	— 7·93
Neemuch	29·70	WSW	18	82·0	72·7	87	......	17 55	— ·92
Indore	29·736	NW	10	81·6	69·1	90	·01	17·30	—10·49
Saugor	29·70	WSW	9	83·4	70·6	90	0·5	33·73	+ ·68
Jubbulpore	29·690	WSW	4	87·4	72·6	85	......	28·85	—15·16
Hoshangabad	29·722	SW	5	85 7	71·7	80	......	20·96	—15·59
Khandwa	29·719	NW	7	91·7	72·1	65	......	7·98	—12·58
Raipur	29·6 7	W	2	91·1	74·9	79	......	29·81	— 5·95
Nagpur	29·714	W	7	93·2	75·1	75	......	19·26	—12·90
Amraoti	29·735	WSW	8	93·2	72·5	69	......	15·27	— 6·67
Akola	29·746	NW	10	9·4	71·8	70	...	15·68	— 5·30
Surat	29·7 8	W		8·6	76·5	75	0·07	8·34	—25·21
Malegaon	29·737	W	14	93·	69·0	83	......	5·98	— 6·29
Bombay	29·767	WSW	9	84·9	77·6	7	0·34	30·61	—26· 1
Poona	29·78	WSW	17	88·0	67·4	70	......	4 61	—10·06
Ahmednagar	29 775	W	13	90·4	66·4	74	......	4 42	— 5·16
Aurangabad	29·51	WSW	18	90·5	6·2	72	......	13·36	......
Sholapur	29·787	WNW	12	97·2	70·0	59	......	9 16	— 4·07
Ratnagiri	29·07	S	3	84·	74·9	96	0·01	83·28	+ 1 57
Bijapur	29·787	WSW	11	92·9	67·8	78	......	3·95	— 3·61
Belgaum	29·81	WSW	12	79 3	62·5	8	......	35·39	+ 3·67
Mormugoa	29·813	Colm	7	84·5	76·4	91	......	79·13	+ 8 36
Karwar	29·819	alm	2	84·2	74·5	88	......	10182	+ 7·57
Mangalore	29·834	Calm	5	84·	74·	92	0·19	10188	+11·31
Calicut	29·833	NW	7	81·	75 2	90	......	84 35	+ 5·57
Cochin	29·850	Calm	4	86·8	76·1	87	0·01	72,99	+10 99
Bangalore	29·35	W	7	85·5	65·8	74	..	9·95	— 1·65
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·748	W	6	92·4	75·7	65	......	10·99	— 6·54
Masulipatam	29·70	WSW	9	94 6	7 ·1	91	......	13·45	— 3·04
Bellary	29·800	W	12	96·6	73·2	65	......	4·38	— 0·99
Cuddapa	29·771	W	G	101·2	7·9	71	0·02	5·69	— 6·41
Madras	29·76	WSW	7	98·6	78·0	7	......	9·34	+ 1·21
Coimbatore	29·81	SW	8	87·4	70·6	86	......	4·03	+ 0·27
Trichinopoly	29·76	Calm	4	99·6	7·8	61	......	1·21	— 4·97
Negapatam	29·774	SW	8	94·3	79·0	70	......	3 56	— 2·84
Colombo	29 838	SW	9	85·5	76·5	76	..	18 87	+ 2·54

In column Wind, "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Loc. Rainfall :—J. J, H.=0·39 (40·5) ; G. T.H =0·28 (40 79) ; St. G. H.=0 2·3 (35·72) ; C, P,=·31 (30·61)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab and at Agra and Jaipur where it is in defect.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Ahmedabad, Lahore, Jask and Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerip elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, over the greater part of Gujarat and the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 5° to 8° in excess over the Deccan and at Hyderabad Deccan, Masulipatam Amraoti, Khandwa. Rajkot Ahmedabad, Deesa and Jask. The maximum varied from 105° at Jacobabad to 73° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Lahore and Jask to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is still cloudy in several places.

Rain has fallen in light or moderate local and scattered showers at Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Cochin, Masulipatam, Rripur, and Colombo.

Weather.—The barometer continues to be in excess of normal over the greater part of the land area and the monsoon in the Arabian Sea is weak. Hence no rain beyond local scattered showers is likely at present.

The Mail Steamer "Oriental" which left Aden on the 29th August reports having experienced upto longitude 52° E, light southerly and easterly winds and south-east swell : thence to longitude 69° E. moderate to fresh monsoon, a considerable sea and swell and a few passing showers ; thence to arrival in port this morning moderate to light monsoon and a moderate decreasing sea.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd September 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·789
Temperature of the air ....degrees	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air..........	0·781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)...	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General-Directionsof Wind.*	WSW, W, WSW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	30[illegible]
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·03
" " year	31 08
Additional fall of rain up to 16 a.m. of 3rd Sept..	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, September 5.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Cathedral High School this Monday evening the 5th instant and the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday the 6th instant from 5-30 p.m.

By Order.
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 5.

1 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder on Thursday next, the 8th instant at 6-45 p.m.

2 The following members having rejoined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 4 Sub-Division No 1 Company ;—No 589 Gr J E Walsh.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. LAYARD DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, September 5.

1 The following Extract from the "Gazette of India" Military Department dated Simla 19th August 1904, is published for information ;—No 821—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Dr William Wilkie Deans to be Surgeon-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant. B. V. R.

The "Gil Blas" construes Mr. Balfour's declarations on the Malacca incident as a striktng proof of the intimacy of the Anglo-French entente and even of the existence of a kind of "instinctive sympathy" stimulating the two nations to regard international questions is pretty much the same light. Mr. Balfour ventured to assert that France would be among the first to declare that the duty of neutral Powers is to prevent their ports or coal from facilitating operations between belligerents. He would not have spoken thus, says the "Gil Blas," if England and France were not in agreement on the question of neutrals.

TORTURING DISFIGURING

Skin, Scalp and Blood Humours

From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

Speedily Cured by Cuticura When All Else Fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
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In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.
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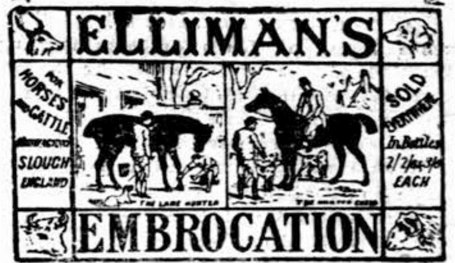
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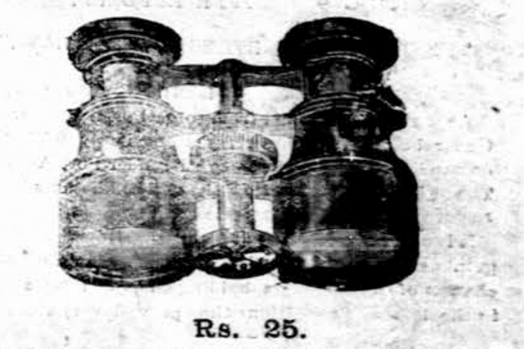
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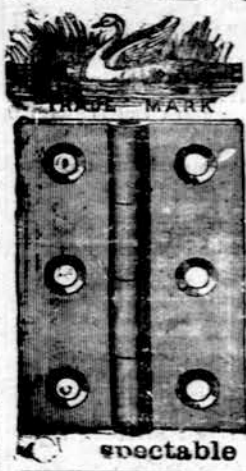
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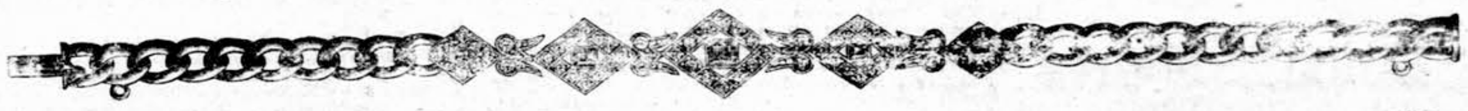
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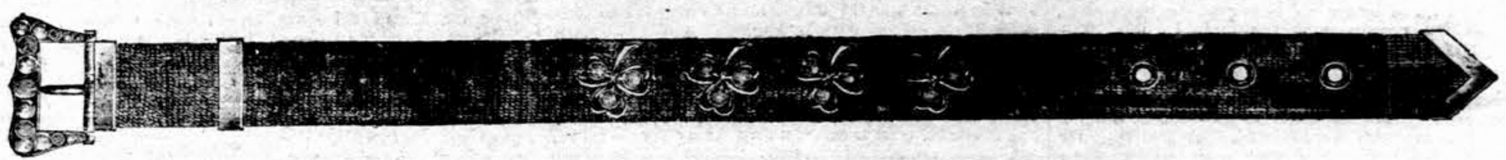
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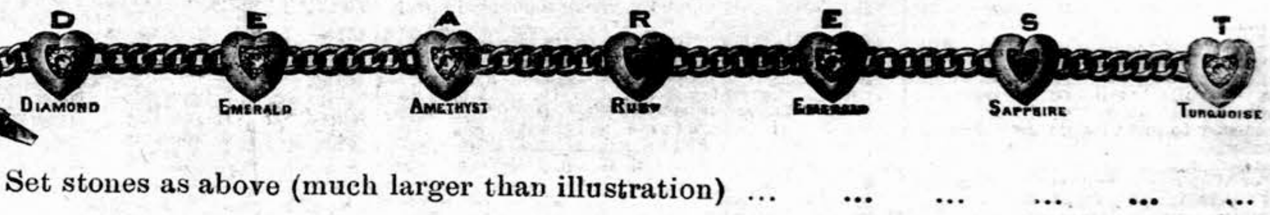

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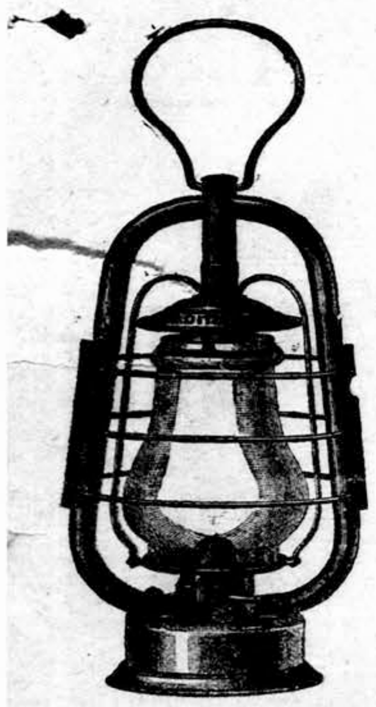

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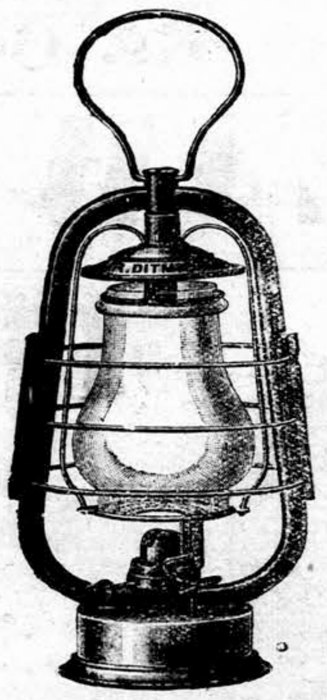

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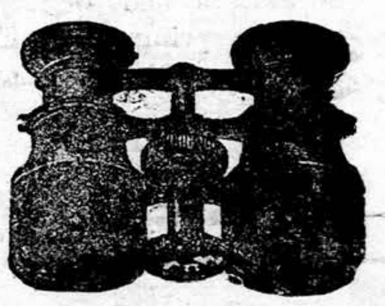

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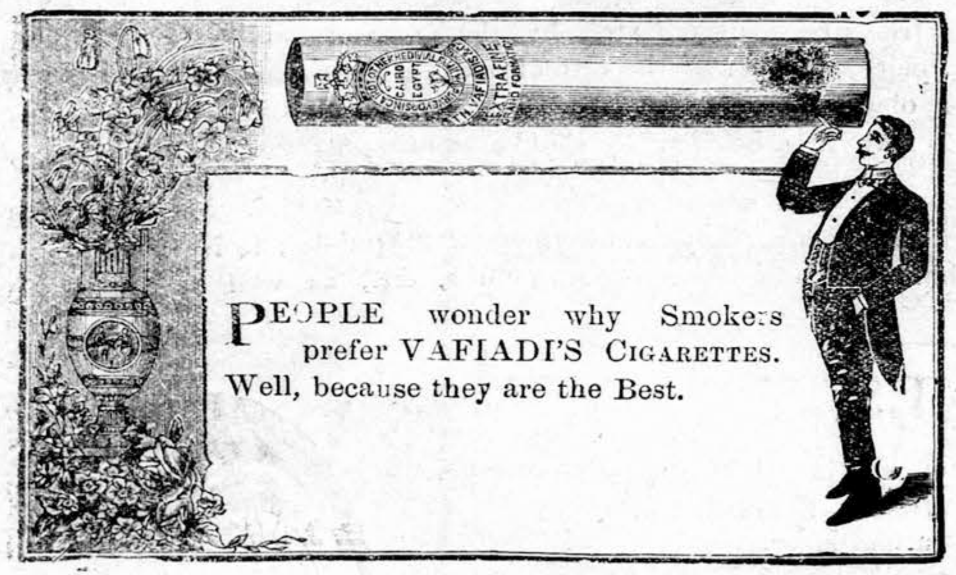

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, **Influenza** and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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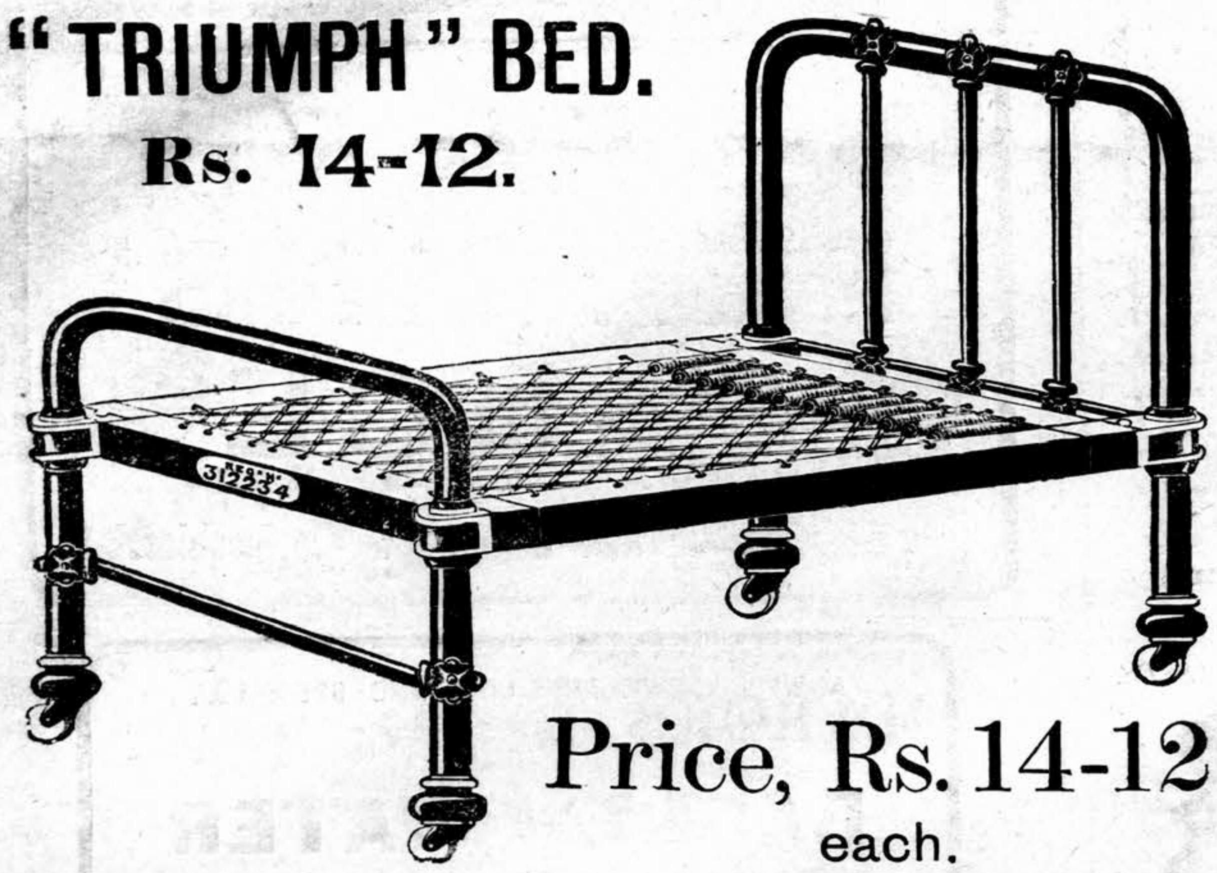

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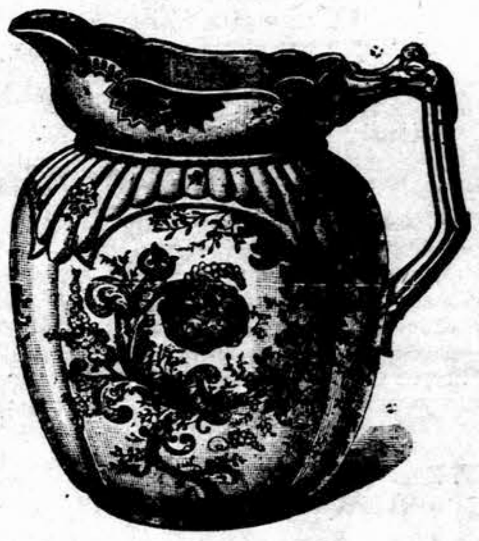

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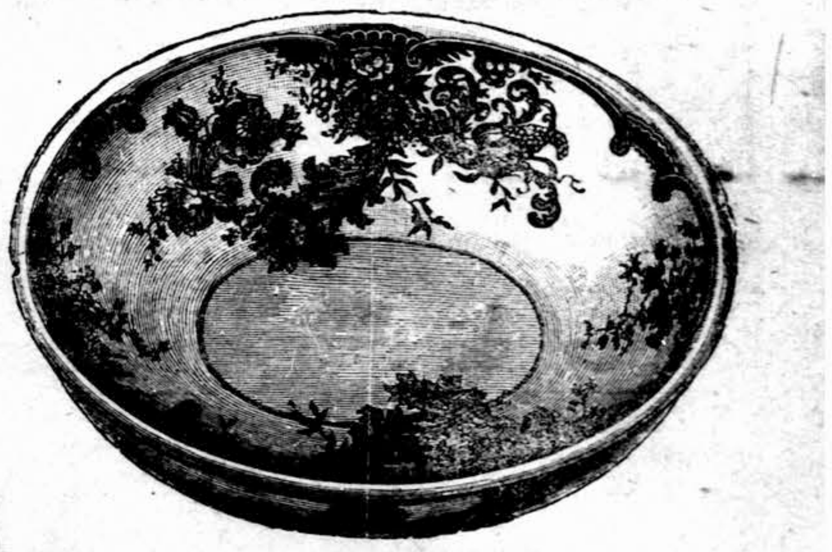

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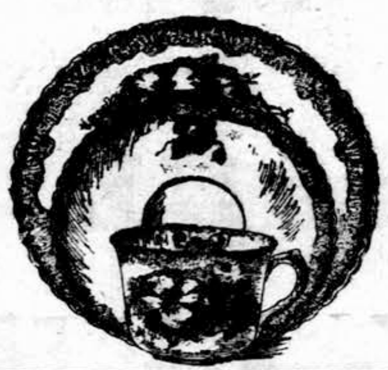

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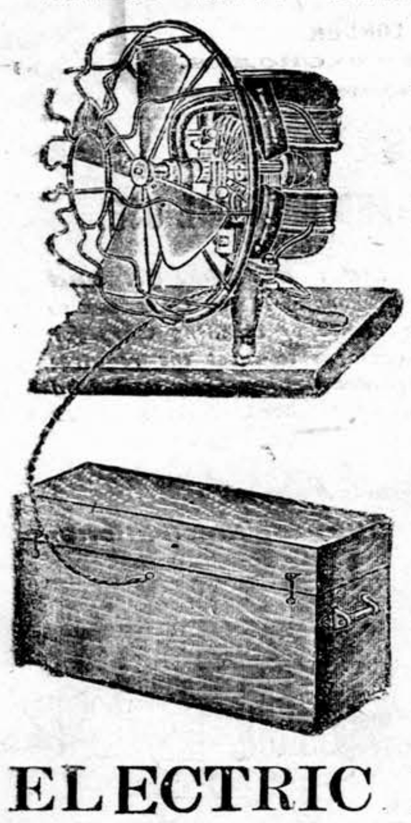

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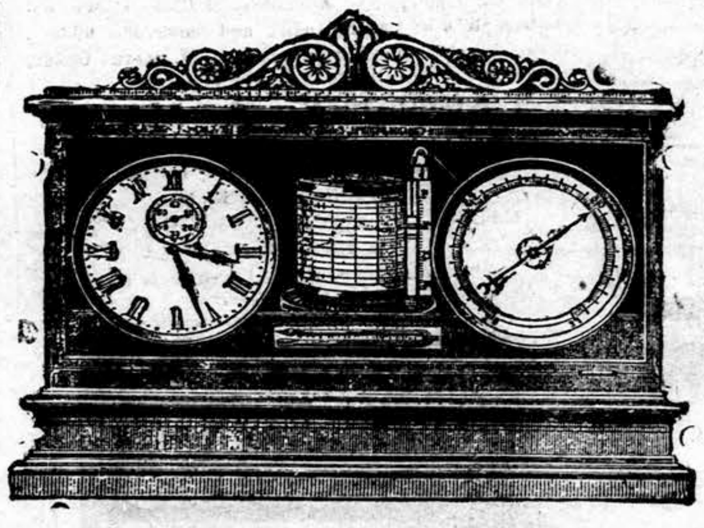

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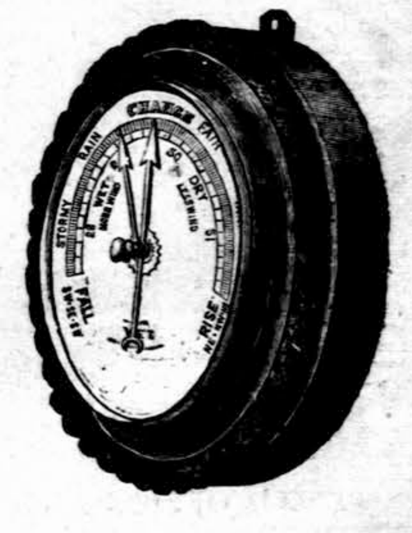

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